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MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK.

Custom House Exposures.

PRESIDENT VINDICATED.

Tammany Thieves Indicted.

BENCH WARRANTS ISSUED.

Alleged Jury Bribery.

HUNT AFTER A FORGER.

NEW YORK, February 3, 1872.

CUSTOM HOUSE EXPOSURES.

At the Custom House Investigation last night Gen. Wm. S. Hillyer testified that Leet's special friend was the late Gen. Rawlins. He knew nothing of it. The President stated that he did not want Leet to come to New York at all, and wanted no one in connection with him to have anything to do with the Custom House, but did not think he ought to control the Colonel's action. The witness recollected having told General Cochrane that General Porter had received money from the New York Custom House, and that he thought it was in connection with the General Order business. Leet's services were entirely clerical.

Question.—Does it occur to you that it was a very improper thing that a man in the military service should be engaged in the civil service under the Government? Answer.—It does so occur to me.

Question.—Do you recollect the tenor of the charges of Mudgett against Porter? Answer.—(After some hesitation.) I believe the charge was that Porter got money from the Custom House. I suppose it must have been through Leet.

This morning Senator Casserly complained of the slowness with which the information called for from the Custom House comes in. General Hillyer corrected some lies in yesterday's testimony, saying General Cochrane told him that Mudgett made the statement that Porter was receiving money from the General Order business of New York. He mentioned this to Leet, who subsequently said he had spoken of it to Porter, who then desired an interview with Mudgett. The witness also stated that he had expected to give testimony in Washington, and a week ago went to see the President, asking it due him that all facts connected with the business be made known.

The witness admitted to having informed persons in Washington that he had important evidence, which he desired to offer, showing that the President was not connected with the General Order jobbery. Although the President at first was anxious that Leet should not go to the Custom House, but take a superintendency in Pennsylvania, he subsequently consented to have Leet take the labor contract. The contract was to be in the name of Howe, a New York politician.

Question.—When did the President first become aware of Colonel Leet's connection with the General Order business under the name of Bixby? Answer—My impression is that he did not know anything about it until it came out in testimony before the Committee last February.

Q.—Did the President ever, in conversation with you, give you to understand that such was the case? A.—Yes; he did.

Q.—When? A.—In our conversation two weeks ago. I was pretty sure he told me so.

Senator Casserly here read a long extract from the stenographer's notes of Col. Leet's testimony, in which Col. Leet admitted that he had conversations with General Grant about the General Order business before he came on to New York to get it.

Senator Pratt interrupted here with a motion that the stenographer be instructed not to incorporate in the testimony the extract just read.

Senator Casserly—You might as well object to Gen. Hillyer's testimony being taken down.

Senator Pratt—Allow me—you don't understand.

Senator Casserly—Allow me, if you please—I have every reason to complain of the manner in which you interrupt me. I think I cannot examine the witness on the case, you might as well as abandon the investigation, so far as I am concerned.

On the poll being called, all the members present voted against Senator Pratt's motion except Pratt.

Witness' examination was continued a short time further, but no testimony of importance elicited.

Charles J. Moulin, Assistant Weigher, testified that no one approached Mr. Rogers and asked to have some coal sent to their houses, as stated in the testimony of the former witness.

The affidavit of W. H. Benedict was read, to the effect that Inspector Clayes wanted a cart load of his coal, promising to serve him if he did so.

Jayne, the special Treasury Agent, related how, shortly after he reported for duty in 1869, he discovered that the weighers were in the habit of defrauding the revenue by returning and swearing to false rolls of laborers, and by returning short weights, in collusion with the importers. He had a number of them arrested. The books and papers of thirty-two importers were seized.

During his examination he stated that he believes New York importers on commission would defraud the revenue, though gaining no profit from the fraud, for the sake of increasing their business.

This morning Senator Pratt gave notice that the committee would adjourn to Washington next Saturday, and that no witness would be examined longer than one hour.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

It is stated that ten or twelve members of the anti-ring Grand Jury have been bribed to prevent the indictment of certain parties, and that one individual, who expected to escape and paid out large amounts, was indicted. He, it is said, is indignant, and threatens to make astounding revelations. It is also stated that most of the grand jurors are lobbyed with, dined and wined every night by parties who are trying to prevent certain individuals from being indicted. Parties assert that if the honest men on the jury attempt to investigate the story, that eight or ten members are certain to be indicted.

BENCH WARRANTS ISSUED.

Bench warrants were issued this afternoon in the cases in which indictments were found, but there were no arrests, as the Sheriff preferred to wait until Monday, when the arrested men, whom he knew to be able to give bail, would not be put to the inconvenience necessarily incident to the finding of bail on Saturday, when so many are out of town. Many of the indicted are already out of the city. Considerable excitement is looked for on Monday, when the arrests are to be made.

SALARIES WANTED.

The Board of Fire Commissioners today asked that the Comptroller facilitate the payment of the salaries to the Department for January and December. Unpaid city laborers are preparing to petition the Legislature for the removal of Comptroller Green and the appointment of a man who will give them relief. Much dissatisfaction exists among the men, whose wages have now been withheld for a month.

STRIKE THREATENED.

The trades unions threaten a general strike on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads in consequence of discharges made by them on account of a sham plea of economy. The unions also complain that the companies reduced the time of the men unjustly, and discriminated in favor of some workmen.

THIEVES INDICTED.

The names of the persons indicted today have not been ascertained, but it is expected that six indictments have been found against Tweed, Davidson, Genet, Hugh Smith, Peter B. and James M. Sweeny. Arrests are expected speedily.

POLITICAL.

The Democratic Reform General Committee this evening elected William H. Wieckam as permanent chairman. Resolutions were passed calling on the legislature for a charter which would place the control of the city affairs directly in the hands of the people. Discharging laborers and lowering their wages in the different departments of the public works was strongly condemned.

THOSE SAFES.

The *Times* has additional names of private persons charged with having received safes for which the city paid. Many of the persons mentioned, it is believed, have bought their safes in the regular way and paid for them.

POLITICAL.

The Republican (Greeley) General Committee met again last evening, and passed resolutions that the Common Council impeach Mayor Hall. The Legislature was requested to temporally abolish the office of Mayor.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

The Citizens' Anti Monopoly Association last night petitioned the Legislature for a reduction in the price of gas, and to test the petition also that was prepared in favor of the surface railroad on Broadway.

ENGLISH FELONS.

John Bladden and Charles Tomlinson, English felons, were arrested on the steamship City of New York, yesterday, and to-day committed for extradition.

SMALL-POX.

Eleven cases of small-pox were reported yesterday, this being sixty-three cases since Saturday last; one death since yesterday, and twenty-five during the week.

ALLEGED BOND ROBBER ARRESTED.

A notorious character called Dutch Heinrich has been arrested for the alleged commission of the bond robbery committed last month.

STOKES' TRIAL.

There is a probability that the Stokes trial will be put off until March. In that case it will come before Judge Barnard.

GREELEY'S BIRTHDAY.

A large and brilliant reception was given this evening to Horace Greeley, on the occasion of his sixty-first birthday.

CLAIMS PRESENTED.

At a meeting of the Board of Audit this afternoon, claims against the city amounting to $518,206 were presented.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

Judge Barrett has dissolved the injunction against the Tammany Society.

NEW YORK, Feb 4, 1872.

YACHTING.

Commodore Ashbury, in a letter to the New York Yacht Club, raises the question whether the time allowance system should not be re-arranged, in order to give time for the necessary six months' notice to be given of an intention to compete again for the American cup. He says he has no knowledge that any one contemplates such a course this year; but should he ever decide to revisit New York, he will not take the equitable sportsmanlike interpretation of the club's deed of trust as he did last year, and then find, instead of courtesy and generosity, a series of unfair proceedings, but shall take purely legal construction of that document, asking no modifications or favors, and giving none. His letter was quietly tabled by the club, which subsequently agreed that as the cup is the property of the club, a suitable die be struck for medals to be given to owners of yachts instrumental in retaining it. It has also been agreed that as Ashbury having charged the club with unfair conduct the cups deposited by him with Commodore Bennett to be sailed for by its yachts be returned.

GREELEY'S BIRTHDAY.

At the entertainment given last evening at the house of Alvin J. Johnson, No 323 West Fifty-seventh street, on the occasion of the sixty first birthday of the veteran editor of the *Tribune*, Horace Greeley, one of the largest and most remarkable companies of men and women of letters that has ever been held in New York was present, representing nearly every profession, and including some of the most notable men and women in the country. All parts of the Union were represented in the assemblage. Early in the evening an elegant dinner was partaken of by a select few of Greeley's friends, including Mr. Johnson, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. George Ripley, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Prof. Guyot, Prof. Youmans, Prof. Seely, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, and F. B. Carpenter, most of these gentlemen being accompanied by their wives. There were no speeches or formality of any kind, but letters were read from George William Curtis, John G. Whittier, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Hamilton Fish, J. H. Barrett, of the Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle*, and Gerritt Smith. The press was well represented by Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*; Sam. Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, ex-Governor Harvey of the Louisville *Journal*, with Whitelaw Reed, Oliver Johnson, George Ripley, Samuel Sinclair, and others of the *Tribune*. Each invitation card contained a steel engraving of Mr. Greeley and *fac simile* of his characteristic autograph.

THE INDICTED ROBBERS.

The *Times* says the indictments brought in yesterday by the Grand Jury were against Wm. M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeny, Tom Fields, J. H. Ingersoll, A. J. Garvey, E. A. Woodward, J. M. B. Davidson, A. G. Miller, H. W. Genet, Henry H. Smith, Hugh Smith and A. H. Cooke. Eight of these are outside the jurisdiction of the Sheriff.

The rumor of the indictment of Mayor Hall is untrue, but his case has been before the Grand Jury on several occasions, and each time was postponed after considerable argument for and against. Last week a well defined division was created, and fourteen of the jurors strenuously opposed the Mayor's indictment, and yesterday no argument being reached, the case went over till this week.

HUNT AFTER A FORGER.

Captain Thomas Simpson, who went to England in November in quest of Wm. Wieckam, alias Gray, a noted Wall street forger, returned on Saturday. He reports the criminal to have lived in magnificent style in London, where he was regarded as an American millionaire, and where he continued his swindling schemes with exceeding boldness under the assumed name of James Payson Morgan, obtaining as much as £5,000 on one occasion from a banker. He was once in the actual grasp of detectives, but by great adroitness escaped, and since then all search has been in vain. One of his friends in Boston appears to have appraised Gray of the search for him. Simpson searched Vienna and Paris, and finally satisfied himself that Gray was concealed in London, and further efforts were unavailing.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

The *Times* says James H. Monford, a victimized depositor in the Market Savings Bank, is the author of a report charging Van Name, President of the bank, with stating several days before its collapse to a mutual friend that it was in a critical condition and that he had withdrawn his account; that Van Name also advised several people to withdraw their deposits, and that some fifteen persons took advantage thereof some four days before the collapse, others the day previous, and two after the bank was actually closed to the public.

THE WEATHER.

The weather was pleasant and quite warm during the day. Ice is plentiful, and became so tightly packed in the East River during the afternoon that many persons crossed to Brooklyn afoot. The gorge gave way finally, and the ferry boats resumed their trips. There were no casualties. There was a brilliant aurora early this evening, mainly to the southward and south-eastward, showing gorgeous crimson and green hues.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Matthew J. O'Rourke, who was connected with the first exposure of the ring frauds, and who was recently arrested for disorderly conduct, has commenced a suit against Lawrence Morrissey and Justice Cox on a charge of assault and battery in causing his arrest and imprisonment on alleged false charges, laying the damages at ten thousand dollars. Morrissey and Cox have given bail in five thousand dollars each.

SEWER EXPLOSION.

An explosion of foul air occurred last night in the main sewer of Third avenue, at Thirty-seventh street. The covers were thrown off the man-holes and the flames reached a height of fifty feet. No damage was done.

RENTS.

The *World* states that the rents of stores and dwellings will probably be ten to fifteen per cent. lower than last year.

MASTODON.

The remains of a Mastodon were exhumed in the town of Mount Hope, Orange county.

ARRIVED.

The steamers Europa, from Glasgow, and Periere, from Havre, have arrived

NEW LICENSE LAW.

The Text of Mr. Edwards' New Bill—How Licenses are to be Granted and the Penalties for a Non-Compliance to the Law.

The following is the text of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the county of Allegheny, introduced recently by Hon. M. Edwards:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That all laws and all parts of laws now in force, relative to the sale of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, in the county of Allegheny, or any part thereof, be and the same are hereby repealed and from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful to keep or maintain in said county any house, room or place where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, are sold or drank except hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer of said county shall annually, upon payment to him of the license fees, and the receiving of the bond, hereinafter mentioned, grant the license, hereinafter specified, to citizens of the United States, of temperate habits and good moral character, for the term of one year, to be computed from either the first days of January, April, July or October, following the date of the granting thereof; *Provided*, That in no instance shall a license be dated back of the time of its being issued, nor shall any liquors be allowed to be sold under said license until the year for which the license issues shall have commenced.

SEC. 3. No licenses hereinafter issued to any venders of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors or any admixtures thereof, either with or without other goods, wares and merchandise, shall authorize sales of said liquors or any admixtures thereof in less quantities than one quart, except as hereinafter provided, nor shall any license for said sales in any quantity be granted to the keeper or manager of any theatre, circus or any other place of amusement, nor shall any house be licensed which has a passage communication with any theatre, circus or other place of amusement, and any license granted contrary to this act shall be considered as null and void.

SEC. 4. Breweries and distilleries in all parts of the county shall be returned, classed, assessed and licensed agreeably to the provisions of the act of the tenth of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An Act to create a sinking fund, and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth," and the owner, proprietor or lessee of any and each of the said breweries and distilleries shall be assessed and required annually to give the bond hereinafter mentioned, and pay before obtaining a license the same rates or tax assessed agreeably to said act; *Provided*, That the same shall not in any case be less than one hundred dollars nor shall such license authorize sales by them of less than twenty gallons, except malt and brewed liquors which brewers may bottle and deliver in quantities of not less than one dozen bottles.

SEC. 5. That every vender of vinous, malt or distilled liquors, either with or without other goods, wares or commodities, except as hereinafter provided, shall be classed and required to give the bond and pay annually for, and before obtaining their respective licenses as follows: Those who are esteemed and taken to make and effect annual sales to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars and upwards shall constitute the first class and pay one thousand dollars. Those to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and less than three hundred thousand dollars, the second class, and pay nine hundred dollars. Those to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, and less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the third class and pay eight hundred dollars. Those to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and less than two hundred thousand dollars, the fourth class, and pay seven hundred dollars. Those to the amount of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars and less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the fifth class and pay six hundred dollars. Those to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars and less than one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, the sixth class, and pay five hundred dollars. Those to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars and less than one hundred thousand dollars the seventh class and pay four hundred dollars. Those to the amount of fifty thousand dollars and less than seventy-five thousand dollars, the eighth class, and pay three hundred dollars. Those to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars and less than fifty thousand dollars, the ninth class, and pay two hundred dollars; *Provided*, That any person who may vend or dispose of cider and domestic wines of his own growth, produce or manufacture shall not be required to take out license under this act.

SEC. 6. All applicants for license to keep hotels, inns, taverns, drinking saloons and eating houses shall be classed and required to give the bond and pay annually for, and before obtaining their respective licenses, as follows: All hotels, inns, taverns, eating houses and saloons where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors or any admixtures thereof, sold in any of the cities shall be classed "city" and the applicants therefore shall pay three hundred dollars. All hotels, inns, taverns, eating houses and saloons where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors are kept for sale and sold in any of the townships shall be classed "country," and the applicants therefore shall pay two hundred dollars. All eating houses where vinous, malt, and brewed liquors and beer are kept for sale and sold in any of the cities or boroughs shall be classed as "city," and the applicants therefore shall pay therefore two hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. The one-fourth of all such sums received by the treasurer, as aforementioned, for license to be for the use of the State, to meet the demands on the State treasury, and the other three-fourths for the use of said county, in meeting the expenses incident to the granting of licenses, and in building, erecting and completing the house of employment in said county and for enlarging, improving, maintaining, and keeping the same in repair.

SEC. 8 The applicant for any license aforementioned shall, at the time of receiving a license, annually give a freehold bond to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with two sufficient sureties in the sum of two thousand dollars, which bond shall be in form and condition as follows. [Here follows the ordinary form of a bond, which contains the "snap judgment" term of forfeiture.]

Which bond shall be sworn to or affirmed before the prothonotary of the court of Common Pleas of said county, or any of his deputies, who are required to take the same without fee therefore, and shall be approved of by the said Court of Common Pleas, upon such Court being satisfied that such bond is in due form and the sureties, thereto worth the penalty thereof, exclusive of all liabilities and exemptions and then filed with the treasurer of said county, and whenever judgment for any forfeiture, or fine shall have been recovered on conviction, had for any violation of the provisions of this act, or of any supplement thereto, for the observance of which said bond shall be conditioned, it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the said county to enter up judgment and institute suit thereon and thereupon the same proceedings shall be had, and with like effect and with the same costs, as now provided by law in the case of forfeited bonds and recognizances in Allegheny county.

SEC. 9. The treasurer of said county shall, during the first week in the months of January, April, July, and October, in each year hereafter, publish, at the expense of said county, in some newspaper, published in the city of Pittsburgh, two alphabetical lists, namely: one list of all the brewers, distillers and wholesale dealers, and one other list of all hotels, inns, taverns, and saloons and eating houses of the names of all persons to whom license have been issued, and running from the first day of such month, together with the title and location of the premises licensed.

SEC. 10. The constables of the respective wards, boroughs and townships in said county, shall, in the first week of each term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, make return under oath of all breweries, distilleries, wholesale dealers, hotels, inns, taverns, drinking saloons, eating houses and all other places, where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors are kept for sale and sold within his bailwick, and it shall be the special duty of the judges of said court to see that this return is faithfully made, and on failure of any constable to comply with this provision, or, if it be found upon examination or inquiry by said court, that any constable has either wilfully or negligently omitted to return all such houses in his bailwick, said court shall thereupon fine such constable in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprison him for a term not exceeding two years in the work house of said county.

SEC. 11. No licensee, who shall have received a brewers' or distillers' license as aforesaid, shall sell any other liquors than those of their own manufacture nor those in less quantities than permitted by this act. No wholesale dealer shall sell vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors in less quantities than one quart, and no licensee who shall have received a license to keep a hotel, inn, tavern, drinking saloon or eating house, shall sell or give away any other liquors than those permitted by this act and those too only in quantities not greater than one quart.

SEC. 12. No licensee who shall sell liquors by less measure than one quart shall trust, or give credit therefor, under penalty of losing and forfeiting such debt, and no action shall be maintained or recovery had in any case for the value of liquors sold in violation of the provision of this section, and defense may be taken in said cases against such recovery without special plea or notice.

SEC. 13. In all actions by a licensee for the sale of any spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, it shall be competent for the defendant in every such case to prove that said liquors or admixtures thereof, were impure, vitiated or adulterated, and proof thereof being made shall amount to a good and legal defense to the whole of the plaintiff's claim.

SEC. 14. No license to vend the liquors aforesaid granted under this, or any other law, shall be transferable nor shall it confer the right to sell the same in any other house than is mentioned in the bond and license, nor shall any bar or place where such liquors are sold, by less measure than one quart, be underlet by the person licensed to sell thereat, but if the party licensed shall die, remove or cease to keep such house, his, her or their license, may be transferred by proper endorsement thereon, to be approved of by the said County Treasurer, upon the transferee filing with the said Treasurer the bond required of grantees aforementioned and paying to the county treasurer the sum of one dollar for each expense of publication, etc., and such transferee's name, house etc., shall be published properly in the next list of licenses granted.

SEC. 15. Manufacturers and producers of cider and domestic wines, and bottlers of cider, ales, porter or beer, not otherwise engaged in the sale of vinous liquors, nor in keeping any tavern, drinking house, oyster house, or cellar, restaurant or place of amusement, entertainment or refreshment shall be allowed to sell the same, by the bottle or domestic wines and cider by the gallon, without taking out a license; *Provided*, That no liquor is not drank upon the premises where sold nor any place provided by such seller for that purpose.

SEC. 16. Compounding druggists and apothecaries who sell unmixed alcohol, or compound or sell any admixtures of wine, alcohol, spirituous or brewed liquors in the preparation of medicines or upon the written prescription of a regular practicing physician shall be allowed to sell the same without license, and it shall not be lawful to license any such druggist or apothecary to lend or sell, by the retail, any liquors mentioned in this act, and no druggist or apothecary shall sell or keep for sale under any name or pretense what ever any preparation or admixtures as aforesaid, that may be used as a beverage, nor permit any such liquors as a beverage to be drank at the drug store or shop where sold, traded or given not at any place provided by such druggist as a seller, trader or giver for that purpose.

SEC. 17. No brewer, distiller or wholesale dealer shall allow any liquors sold by him, her or them, to be drunk upon the premises where sold.

SEC. 18. Whenever any riot or other breach of the peace shall occur at or within any tippling house or other place where spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors are sold without a license being taken out in conformity to the provisions of this act, the proprietor or keeper of such tippling house or other place where such liquors are so sold shall be deemed and taken to be an aider and abettor in such riot or other breach of the peace, and shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished as such.

SEC. 19. Every person convicted under the preceding section of this act, and every person convicted of keeping a disorderly house within the county of Allegheny, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding twelve calendar months, at the discretion of the court having jurisdiction of the offender.

SEC. 20. The County Treasurer of Allegheny county is hereby required to perform all the duties imposed on him by the provisions of this act, and furnish the licenses, with printed bonds to be filled up by them, as required by this act, the bonds to be furnished at the expense of said county.

SEC. 21. Persons licensed as herein provided shall, as far as in their power lies, prevent all disorderly conduct in and about their premises, and in case of any disturbance of the peace shall immediately give notice to the nearest sheriff, constable or officer of police of such disturbance, and call upon said officer to interpose, whereupon it shall be the duty of such officer to remove the disorderly person or persons.

SEC. 22. No person shall knowingly and wilfully sell, give away or dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ales, beer, or any intoxicating drinks to any apprentice or any person under twenty-one years of age, without consent given in writing, in case of an apprentice, of his master or mistress, in case of any other minor, of his father, mother or guardian, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction shall pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and be subject to imprisonment in the county work house, at the discretion of the court, for a term not to exceed thirty days.

SEC. 24. No person thus licensed shall employ or permit any intemperate person in any way to assist in the manufacture or sale of any liquors so manufactured or sold by him.

SEC. 25. No person shall sell or dispose of, and no licensed person shall suffer any person in his, her or their employment, to sell, give or dispose of any strong or spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors or any admixture thereof, to any habitual drunkard or to any intoxicated person then being under the influence of any such liquors.

SEC. 26. No person thus licensed shall, against the written request of any wife, husband, parent, child, brother, or sister, sell, give away or dispose of any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors to the husband of any such wife, the wife of any such husband, parent of any such child, child of any such parent, brother of any such sister, or sister of any such brother, under a penalty of a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county work house for a term not exceeding six calendar months, at the discretion of the court having jurisdiction of the offence.

SEC. 27. All persons thus licensed shall close or shut up their bar or place of sale at or before the hour of twelve o'clock every night, and on Sundays shall not open them at all, but keep them shut until Monday. This is not designed to prevent the reception and lodging of persons traveling without violation of law.

SEC. 28. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell, trade or barter in any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors or cider on the first day of the week commonly called Sunday, or for the keeper or keepers of any distillery, brewery, wholesale liquor store, hotel, inn, tavern, saloon, eating house, or other place where liquors are kept for sale and sold knowingly, to allow or permit any such liquor above mentioned to be drank on or within the premises or house occupied or kept by such keeper or keepers his, her or their agents or servants on the said first day of the week.

SEC. 29. Any person who shall be found intoxicated in any street, highway, public house or public place shall be fined upon the view of or upon proof made before any mayor, alderman or justice of the peace, not exceeding five dollars, to be levied with the proper costs upon the goods and chattels of the defendant.

SEC. 30. Any person who shall sell vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors to any person who shall drink the same on the premises where sold, and become thereby intoxicated, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon the conviction of the offence in the court of quarter sessions of said county shall be sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars, with the costs of prosecution, and to stand committed until the sentence of the court is complied with not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 31. It shall be the duty of every constable and police officer to arrest any and every person who shall be found intoxicated in any streets, lanes, alleys, publichighways or other public places and to take him or her before any magistrate of the vicinity and if such magistrate shall, after due inquiry, deem him or her too much intoxicated to be examined or to answer on oath correctly, the magistrate shall cause him or her to be confined until he or she becomes sober.

SEC. 32. Any giving away or sale made of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors or any admixture thereof contrary to the provisions of this act shall be taken to be a misdemeanor, and upon the conviction of the offence in the court of quarter sessions in said county, the person so offending shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, with the costs of prosecution and to stand committed until the sentence of the court is complied with not exceeding thirty days. Upon a second or any subsequent conviction the party so offending shall, in addition to the payment of a fine as aforesaid, undergo an imprisonment in the workhouse of not less than sixty days nor more than six months, and if licensed shall forfeit said license and be incapacitated for receiving any license as aforesaid for the period of one year thereafter.

SEC. 33. Any judge, justice of the peace or clergyman, who shall perform the marriage ceremony between parties, when either of said parties is intoxicated shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished as provided in section thirty two of this act.

SEC. 34. Any person prosecuting for an offence indictable under this act shall, upon conviction of the offender, receive out of the fine imposed such reasonable sum for expenses, service and time expended as may be erected by the Court, not exceeding ten dollars, such allowance to be exclusive of compensation to such prosecutor as a witness under existing law.

SEC. 35. That any license heretofore granted shall not be hereby invalidated.

SEC. 36. No suit shall be instituted for a violation of any of the provisions of this act after three months from the commission of the offence.

SEC. 37. After the bonds have been approved by the Court of Common Pleas to present the same to the County Controller, who shall endorse on the back of them, (register by Controller). It shall be the duty of the Controller to register the name of the applicant of each bond in a book kept for that purpose, also the classification of the same and the amount of license to be paid to the Treasurer.

HON. JOSEPH BUFFINGTON.

The death of the distinguished gentleman, whose name heads this article, has cast a gloom over a large host of friends and admirers.

He died suddenly at Kittanning, on Saturday last, in the 69th year of his age. Judge Buffington was a native of Allegheny county, a son of Ephraim Buffington, a Quaker, who emigrated here from Chester county, and located about four miles above Allegheny City, on the Allegheny river, where the subject of this sketch was born. After graduating at the Western University of this city, young Buffington entered as a law student with General William Ayeres, an eminent lawyer of Butler.

While being thoroughly trained for the bar under the instructions of Gen. Ayers, he devoted his leisure hours to editing a newspaper, the *Repository*.

In this field he brought prominently into play the result of his education under the "old masters" in the University, and made the *Repository* one of the best literary and political papers of that day.

Having been admitted to the bar he married Miss Catharine Mechling, a daughter of the Hon. Jacob Mechling, of Butler, and located at Kittanning, where he resided, honored, respected and beloved by all who knew him.

He was elected to Congress in 1842 and re elected in 1844, and there served on important committees, and was distinguished alike for ability and fidelity to duty.

In 1849 Governor Johnson, his old townsman and neighbor, appointed him President Judge of the 18th (Clarion) Judicial District. He was appointed Chief Justice of the Territory of Utah by either President Taylor or Fillmore, but declined the office. In 1852 he was the nominee of the Whig party for Supreme Judge of Pennsylvania, but was overcome by the Democratic majorities that politically buried General Scott that year. We happen to have before us a copy of the Butler county *Whig* of 1852, edited by the Hon. William Haslett, from whose pen we reproduce the following, as aptly expressing the opinion of all who knew Judge Buffington:

"The nomination of the Hon. Jos. Buffington, as a candidate for the office of Supreme Judge, is peculiarly gratifying to the Whigs of Butler county, as it doubtless is to those of the entire commonwealth.

"In addition to legala bility of the highest order, he possesses all the qualities, social and moral, which endear a man to his fellow men.

"Judge Buffington is well known to most of our citizens, and their votes in October next will testify a just appreciation of his character. We are rejoiced at the favorable prospect that is now presented of elevating to the Supreme Bench a gentleman so eminent for purity of character and profound legal learning."

On the death of Judge Burrell, of the Tenth District, composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Armstrong and Indiana, Judge Buffington was appointed to the Presidency of that district; this was, we think, in 1856, and he was afterwards nominated and elected, and at the end of ten years was re-nominated and re-elected, we believe, without opposition; and last May, in consequence of failing health, was compelled to resign. His ability as a Judge may be known from the fact that he practiced so long and so successfully in the Tenth District, where the lions of the law met in forensic battle.

He was a ripe scholar, a thorough lawyer and upright judge, an honest man, a devoted Christian, for many years a member of the Episcopal communion. His example and the memory of his virtues are a rich legacy to those who come after him.

UTAH.

Tampering With Dispatches.

SALT LAKE, February 3.—There is much indignation expressed here to-day upon the discovery that a dispatch of the Associated Press sent west had been tampered with, evidently by parties in the Mormon interest. The report that most of the leading Gentiles of this city condemn McKean's decision in refusing bail in the murder cases is utterly false. Resolutions of the citizens' meeting yesterday endorsing McKean were signed to-day by over 1,500 persons, and to-night the office where the paper is offered is crowded with people anxious to sign. The enthusiasm here for McKean is extraordinary.

MORMON MASS MEETING.

A Mormon mass meeting this afternoon at the Tabernacle nominated city officers and delegates to the State Admission Convention. Ex-Congressman Tom Fitch was introduced to the meeting as Prophet Fitch, and made a speech, and was chosen one of the delegates. Wells, one of the parties under indictment, was renominated for Mayor.

BALTIMORE.

Distinguished Visitors.

BALTIMORE, February 3.—The President and Colfax visited this city this afternoon, and were the guests of Samuel M. Shemaker, Esq. During the evening they visited the Union Orphan Asylum Fair, at Masonic Temple, for the benefit of the orphans of Union soldiers. During the evening the President was presented by the ladies with a splendid chair, and also with a gift for Mrs. Grant. Colfax was presented with an elegant afghan for Master Schuyler Colfax. The President and Vice President briefly and appropriately acknowledged the compliment and left on the 8.30 train for Washington.

DIED.

BALTIMORE, February 4.—Hon. Robert Brent, one of the most distinguished members of the Maryland bar and ex-Attorney General of Maryland, died to-day at the age of 61.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FOREIGN.

Riot at Galway.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

A "New Treaty or War."

SPANISH RADICALS.

French Assembly Removal.

VICTOR HUGO INTERVIEWED.

His Views on the Situation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, February 3.—The leading journals criticise the American case before the Geneva arbitrators with great severity, and urge that the Government declare its opinion in regard to the demand for indirect damages.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

LONDON, February 3.—The *Times* to-day declares that England must immediately give notice to the Geneva arbitrators and to the American Government, if such action has not already been taken, that if the American case is reformed, the arbitration may be rapidly concluded.

The *Daily Telegraph* reports that negotiations to that end have been opened between England and America. The British representations are not received in a friendly manner.

THANKSGIVING.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will be present at the thanksgiving services at St. Paul's.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

NEW TREATY OR WAR.

LONDON, February 3.—Chief Justice Cockburn has officially counseled the Cabinet that England must peremptorily, immediately from the treaty of Washington, leaving America to decide between a *new treaty* or *war*. The counsel is now discussing the terms in which this resolution shall appear in the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament.

LONDON, February 4.—The *Observer* to-day states that the British Government has sent a dispatch to Washington withdrawing from its agreement to submit the Alabama claims to arbitration before the Geneva board if the liability of England for indirect damages remains an open question. The dispatch is couched in friendly terms, and gives expression to an earnest desire on the part of Her Majesty's Government to carry out all the provisions of the treaty of Washington.

RIOT AT GALWAY.

At a meeting at Galway, Ireland, to-day, to nominate a candidate for the House of Commons, a show of hands indicated that the majority favored Nolan, the "home rule" candidate. The result of the vote created a great uproar, which culminated in a riot between the opposing parties. The police attempted to suppress the disturbance, when a furious conflict took place between the officers and rioters. Order was not restored until several persons had been severely wounded.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, February 3.—The steamship Wisconsin has arrived.

FRANCE.

ASSEMBLY REMOVAL.

PARIS, February 3.—The adverse vote in the Assembly yesterday on the motion for a return to Paris, causes great disappointment. Leon, it is said, threatens to resign the Prefecture of the Seine in consequence. It is probable that Casimer Periere will insist on withdrawing from the Ministry.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

PARIS, February 3.—The Duke D'Aumale and Prince De Joinville, in a communication to the *Official Journal*, state that if they had been present in the Assembly on Friday they would have voted in favor of the return of the Assembly and Government to Paris.

THE MINISTRY.

It is stated that Thiers has induced Casimer Perier to wait until Monday before resigning from the Ministry.

VICTOR HUGO ON THE SITUATION.

NEW YORK, February 4.—A Paris correspondent of the *World* has had an interview with Victor Hugo. In answer to a question regarding the Commune, Hugo said: "In the last revolution I honor principles on which it was made, but I despise the members of the Commune who compromised by their follies and crimes one of the grandest popular movements that the world has witnessed. Only think, if the army had not been hounded on by Thiers to stifle the young republic and to murder her children, how easily the vagaries of the Commune would have been arrested by the co-operation of other great towns and centers of civilization! How thoroughly we should be laying by this time the foundation of the principles of social regeneration!" Hugo further said: "I have no hesitation in telling you that I consider Thiers a meaner spirit than Louis Napoleon. Those who call him a great statesman know as little of the man as they do of French history. It is a little man, and a little mind, incapable of learning anything from the experience of the past—incapable of conceiving a liberal plan for the future. His name will go down to posterity gored with the blood of misled men he massacred in the streets of Paris. Tens of thousands fell under his chassepots. Napoleon *Le Petit* has been surpassed by Thiers *Le Tres Petit*. If another Chamber were to be elected to-morrow, Thiers' power would crumble into dust. His home policy is to hold the sword of the State by the handle and give the blade to the people; his foreign policy to humor Bismarck by acceding to all his requests and delaying measures like that of compulsory military service, and which might enable us to lift up our heads again. In his conceit, he may think it the first duty of every good patriot to keep Thiers in office, but whether he be sincere or not, his government is based on corruption, and let it call itself provisional, republican or monarchical, its fall is certain. God grant that I may be a false prophet, but as sure as the sun will set to-day, so sure am I that military tyranny will again be inflicted on my *pauvre patrie*. When it becomes a question of conspiring and underhand dealing, there is but one party who has any chance in such infamy. The Bonapartists must have it all their own way. The Duc De Chambord is an anarchronism; the Fleur De Lys would never live in modern French soil. The Duc De Aumale is a valiant soldier in the Republican army, but he has as little chance of the crown as he has of being President of the Republic; and, supposing either to be probable, he is not the man to have any influence over the destinies of France. There is but one man at present in France for whom I would vote were the Presidency vacant. That man is Gambetta. He is a great and true citizen. He has proved himself a practician as well as a theorist. His ideas are moderate and at the same time they are inflexible."

SPAIN.

RADICALS IN COUNCIL.

MADRID, February 3.—At

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, FEB. 5, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40¼f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 109¼@109¾.

"THE leaders of the Radical party stand upon the watch tower."—*Post.*

Right for once, neighbor; and you might have added: "they keep a sharp eye on the Democracy."

WE WILL inform our neighbor, the *Dispatch*, that the "very amusing yet pithy point" made against McClure, *viz.* that under the present laws he cannot contest in this session of the Legislature for the seat of Col. Gray, first appeared in the GAZETTE, and in giving the credit for the same to the Harrisburg *Telegraph* it either shows an inexcusable lack of observation, or a petty meanness that we fain would believe it did not possess. Credit to whom credit is due, neighbor, is a good rule to go by, if it does sometimes show that your cotemporaries are a little better informed, and generally, a little "more up to snuff" in political matters, than yourselves.

THE DEMOCRATS have no objection to Grant, they are merely actuated by high moral and patriotic motives, when they accuse him of all sorts of crimes without any evidence. Their line of argument is something like this: If Grant were a thief, he ought to be cried down and punished—*therefore* stop thief, stop Grant, hang Grant the incendiary, draw and quarter Grant the murderer. This is Democratic logic. So also, the other day, when a Republican paper in an article in which justice was done to Grant, made a typographical error, a Southern journal, with no other grounds for such an accusation, assailed the President for not knowing how to spell.

THE New York *Evening Post* says:

"A prominent firm in the umbrella trade announced in the *Evening Post* yesterday that they have been compelled, by the competition of smugglers, to reduce the price of their goods. They find that a duty of sixty per cent. upon good umbrellas is much worse for them than a moderate duty of fifteen or twenty per cent. would be; for it makes smuggling a profitable and extensive business. The same is true of the enormous duties now levied on all fine textile goods, as well as ewelry, furs, cigars, and the like."

And yet the *Evening Post* has always claimed that free-trade would reduce the price, whereas it seems that its patrons claim that their imported goods must be sold at lower prices on account of the high tariff. What more could purchasers ask?

"THERE seems no longer to be any struggle for political honors among the leaders of the Radical party."—*Post.*

Now we wonder at that, when we find the following contained in the same article:

The fortune of a man, is considered made if he is elected to Congress or to an office that implies the custody of large sums of money. This fact has become notorious within the past six years, and men with a nominal salary of eighteen hundred or two thousand dollars, retire from office at the end of three or four years, worth a million of dollars.

A person would naturally suppose, that such a condition of facts would lead men of the dominant party to struggle to obtain office. But it appears such is not the fact.

LOUISVILLE has always boasted of its beautiful women. That city has been understood to build its pride on the possession of numerous fair daughters, partly, perhaps, because it has no other foundation for that pride, but chiefly because it believes that it is the home of more beautiful girls than any other city in the universe. Last week a ball was given by Louisville to the Grand Duke Alexis. The Reception Committee had nothing in the way of grand buildings, stupendous public improvements, or mighty manufactories to show, but they gave a ball and invited all the pretty girls in town. The Grand Duke went, he saw, and he selected one fair damsel as the loveliest specimen of her lovely sex that his eyes had as yet beheld. For one, alas! too, too fleeting moment, Louisville was in an ecstacy of bliss, the Grand Duke's taste was superb, his head was as level as the steppes of his native Russia, his opinion was law; but then—then it became known that the blooming beauty who had been thus honored by the praise of a Romanoff was only visiting Louisville and had her home in the wilds of Little Rock, Arkansas. The Grand Duke's taste is now thought to be execrable and his head to closely resemble the Ural mountains.

A DELEGATION of leading iron manufacturers, headed by James I. Bennett, Esq., of this city, President of the National Association, have been paying their respects to the President. Senator Scott introduced the gentlemen, remarking that they were in the city in the interest of the industries and labor of the country, and represented firms and companies which employed more hands than the Government of the United States. President Grant replied that his opinions were well known on the subject of protection to American labor, and had undergone no change. He was more than ever convinced that the true policy was to place duties upon goods and manufactures which could be produced at home, and that any reduction of the tariff on articles that enter largely into our own industries, could only result in a damaging effect upon our laborers, and tend to reduce them to a condition similar to the pauper labor of Europe. Articles of necessity which are not manufactured at home and from their nature cannot be, ought to be admitted free. Any other policy would tend to depress the industry of the country, and build up foreign establishments. The interview was of a highly satisfactory character, and convinced the delegation that President Grant is a firm friend of the policy of protection to home labor and capital.

DAY FOLLOWS EVERY NIGHT, though often the night is so long that the weary waiter almost despairs of the coming of the dawn. Kentucky, the darkest, gloomiest State of the Republic, the State which began its career in blood, continued it in ignorance, signalized itself in the war of the rebellion by indecision, and refused for years afterwards to acknowledge the inevitable results of that terrible national struggle. Kentucky, which because it never forgot any of its prejudices or learned any thing by experience, has been named the Bourbon State, seems at last to have passed through its apparently endless night, and to show signs of awaking with the dawn. We have already told of the effort that was making in that State, to take it out of the ridiculous position in which it stood, denying the right of a negro to attest or to serve as juror, in municipal and State courts, when he possessed that right in the United States courts in the State. That effort, after a long and bitter struggle, has been successful and on the first day of February the first instance occurred of a negro lawyer speaking and examining witnesses in a Kentucky court, thus making a decided step onwards and upwards in the ways of civilization. That it was high time that the colored race should have this privilege or right is shown by the following from the Louisville *Courier Journal*:

"George Harper, the colored lawyer, is a thin, rather refined-looking young man, and has evidently received a superior education. His language was good, and his manner of stating the case for the prosecution clear and concise, which the usual amount of diffidence and hesitation, incident to all lawyers on their first case, did not mar. He is evidently a lawyer whatever his legal acumen may be, who will meet with respect from the members of the bar who are not of his color, and who very naturally are not enthusiastic to welcome members to the bar whose tint, until lately, was the badge of slavery. Harper handled the witnesses well, and used the evidence with judgment and skill. He managed the case, in fact, rather better than the majority of lawyers would have done under similar circumstances.

THE GENERAL ORDER SYSTEM.

There is nothing, probably connected with the Government that is so little understood as this. From the treatment it receives at the hands of some of the journals, one would suppose that it was of recent organization, and closely connected in some way with the revenue laws of the country. Nothing is further from the truth than such representations made by partisan writers, for political effect. The system, although liable to abuse, is a very useful one, and was organized long ago for the mutual benefit of the importer and the ship owners or masters. It was found that room had to be made for such portions of a ship's cargo as were not claimed at once by the owners. The goods could not be removed unless the duty had first been paid, and in many instances it was not convenient for the importers to pay the duty on the arrival of the ship which brought the goods across the water. In such cases the ship owners claimed the privilege of unloading, and hence the government officers were forced to furnish warehouses where they could have full supervision and control of the goods. Therefore is the system wholly for the benefit of the importers and ship owners. There is no necessity for a pound of goods finding its way into the warehouses, unless through the carelessness or wish of its owner. All persons having goods on each ship as it arrives, are notified to call on the Collector of Customs and pay the duty and remove them. If they attend to this within forty-eight hours after such notification, no charge is made for storage. If they fail to attend to it, the goods are taken from the vessels, and placed in the warehouses for the owner's convenience, and a charge is made therefor.

We can see nothing wrong with the *system*, as it appears to be a necessity, actual, positive and a great convenience to the importers of foreign goods. That the *system* has in some cases been abused, we do not doubt, as the natural avariciousness of the human heart would naturally lead the fortunate owners or proprietors of the warehouses to make all the money they could out of their positions. There is nothing novel or surprising in this. A similar disposition is met with in every business house you enter, and we are prepared to meet it wherever we go. If we do not like one's prices, we don't buy his goods. If we were importers, and Messrs. Leet and Stocking charged exorbitantly for storage, we should not patronize the firm, but avail ourselves of our privilege and remove the goods to our own premises, as fast as unloaded. Had this been done, full nine-tenths of the complaints against the injustice of the "General Order System" would never have been made. In most of the instances where overcharges are complained of, the owners of the goods had the opportunity to remove them as fast as unloaded from the vessels. They did not do so in many cases for months, and compelled the collector to send them to the storage warehouses until the duty should be paid. Therefore we insist that the whole difficulty was caused in the first place by themselves, in not promptly paying the customs duty and removing their goods, which they had full liberty to do.

With reference to the *system*, we find but one fault with it, and call upon the Government to remedy that. The warehouses, instead of being owned by persons unconnected with the Custom House, should be the property of the United States. An officer of the revenue service should be placed over each of them, and such charges only should be made for storage as would pay the expenses of maintaining the system. The importers demand such warehouses, as frequently the vessels must be unloaded before they are ready to pay the duties and receive the goods. It is expensive to handle these goods and properly cart and store them away until called for by the owners and a reasonable charge should be made to cover the expense. Warehouses should be erected by the Government to receive the goods from each of the principal foreign exporting countries. One for England, one for Ireland, one for France, and so on. Then an importer from any of these countries could go at any time after his goods had arrived, and remove them on payment of the duty and the *regular* warehouse fee. No opportunity would be given then for overcharging or extortion or misunderstanding of any kind.

The present plan is wrong, and should be abolished promptly; but the "general order system," with government officers at its head, should be continued, as it is wholly for the convenience of those who are engaged in the importing trade.

An Amusing Illustration of Woman's Rights.

With many a blush and many a stammer, a female judge of a raw little court in the Territory of Wyoming has been compelled to retire from the bench, in obedience to the clamorous demand of maternity. It was the custom—said her Honor—for Courts to take a recess on fitting occasions, and for three weeks there would be no hearing of arguments, no justice to nor punishment for prisoners in the lock up, no arbitrament between plaintiff and defendant. The Court rose, the lawyers went home, the Judge took to her bed, and presently the census of the Territory of Wyoming was increased—and while these events were going on, arrests multiplied, a new jail was extemporized for the accommodation of the unruly. Justice slept, and the learned dispenser of the law beamed with soft eyes upon the tiny morsel of humanity whose arrival created all this extraordinary hubbub. The series of incidents which has given this sudden fillip to the gossiping tongues of Wyoming offers an excellent practical illustration of the follies of the "third sex"—which sex, not content to be either male or female, is ambitious to abnegate the functions of the latter while vainly striving to assume the proportions of the former, but with such indifferent success in either direction as to move mankind to laughter. Inexorable nature will have her way—and her way is not the way in which the female Judge can walk with joy. There is another story, not dissimilar to this, which also comes from Wyoming—the story of a female jury, engaged in trying a case of murder, who suffered untold pangs from day to day, through the physical torture of imprisonment over night and the mental distress caused by long separation from their families. Finally one woman gave up the contest and retired, another juror was impaneled and the trial was begun again, and at last it was discovered that the substitute was a foreigner, and now the case is to begin over again for the third time. It is not surprising to learn that this accumulation of catastrophes has created a profound feeling of disgust in the minds of "learned counsel"—both such phenomena must be expected in the places where the gentler sex imposes certain limits upon the over-ambitious. The folly of the women of Wyoming might be laughed out of Court, literally, if it did not seriously interfere with the administration of justice. [*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

THE promoters of the "Livingston Search and Relief Expedition" organized in England, announce that it will leave England in the first of February, and will be under the leadership of Lieut. Lewellyn Dawson, of the British Navy. Mr. W. Oswell Livingston, son of the great traveler, will be one of the members of the expedition.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

The Boston *Post* says:—The early government of Massachusetts was scrupulously regardful of that public honesty which is now so rare a quality as to be reckoned among the lost virtues, and administered severe punishments for acts of corruption which in these days of milder penalties, and facilities of escape from all chastisement, are committed with impunity. Nowadays mercy, or policy, which is its equivalent, instead of being mingled with justice, is substituted for it. It is not by any means certain that the whipping post and an occasional application of the literal lash might not have a good and wholesome effect in ridding the country of some of the revenue swindlers and official peculators who habitually swarm the avenues to the public treasury. Progress is, after all, but the movement of society in a fixed orbit, and the time may again come when the whipping post will be deemed, not only as not barbarous, but as the most effectual mode of preserving the highest state of civilization.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says: Perhaps the most singular fact in connection with the recent Convention to secure the recognition of Christianity in the Constitution is the failure of the members of that Convention to observe that the Constitution does recognize Christianity as the prevailing faith of the American people. No Jewish, or Mohammedan or Atheistic, or Pagan Convention would have written in the Attestation clause thereof the words: "Done in Convention the seventeenth day of September, *in the year of our Lord* one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and of the Independence of America the twelfth." This is the involuntary recognition which all Christian nations render, and, indeed, which all private individuals render, to the ascendency of the Christian faith, when, in assigning a date to any event, they compute the date from the birth of Christ. But it is none the less a clear recognition of the fact, and one which no non-Christian would make. One of the first acts of the French revolutionists of 1793, in abolishing the Christian religion, was to forbid the assignment of dates according to the Christian era. Though we attach no religious importance whatever to the fact, yet, as a matter of historic truth, it is worth while to remember that the Constitution is so far Christian that it terms Jesus Christ "Our Lord." A convention of Jews and Deists to expunge that recognition would, therefore, have more significance than that which recently assembled.

WE read in the *Dresden News*: "New facts are every day revealed which give an emphatic contradiction to the stories of German pillaging during the war, published in a number of foreign newspapers, which had derived them from French sources. Thus, it has been asserted by several journals that a great deal of plundering was carried on by the German troops quartered in the neighborhood of Yvetot and Dieppe. But we have just learned that a Frenchman, Cousin by name, and his two sons, have been placed before a jury in Rouen, and found guilty of taking advantage, for the purpose of robbery, of the terror created by the German invasion among the Norman population. It was proved that these individuals, who had managed to procure Prussian uniforms, made a practice of entering private houses, and extorted from the occupants, with threats of immediate death, money, watches, and other objects of value. They chose the night for these expeditions, and spread terror in the district by firing into houses at random. Luckily the pretended Prussians at last met with a countryman who was bold enough to reply to them with powder and lead, and severely wounded one of the brothers Cousin. By the capture of the latter the whole truth was discovered. The French newspapers, which attributed so many imaginary acts of pillage to the German troops, show the utmost discretion in giving publicity to the trial of the Cousin family at Rouen.

The common prejudice against long courtships cannot apply to that of Louisa Fowler and David Martin, which has just been concluded much to the advantage of the young woman before the Supreme Court at Kingston. Although the romance does not conclude with orange-wreath and wedding bells, it results in the addition of $4,000 to the bank account of the jilted fair, which is much more to the purpose. As an award for damages sustained simply through the loss of an expected husband without any aggravating circumstances, this decision is notable. Martin, it appears, continued his addresses to Miss Fowler for six years, and although he represented his intentions as not including matrimony, the jury very sensibly judged that the prolongation of his evening calls until after midnight indicated nothing less. The fact of his purchase of a sewing machine for the young woman, and procuring the hemming of his handkerchiefs and the making of his pantaloons at her hands, also told against him; and when he pleaded his mother's opposition to the match, the Kingston jury utterly refused to believe in such filial subjugation in a man of thirty-five years. As Miss Fowler valued her broken heart at only $5,000, the award of the jury reconciled the claims of sentiment and the rules of material valuation more nearly than usual in such cases.

HANCOCK AND BROWN, says the Washington *Chronicle*, would be a Democratic ticket "pure and simple." It would force all the old fogey Democrats on one side and all good Republicans on the other. It would be a fair Democratic ticket. Let it be started. It is about as easy to beat as any. But what about the one-term principle? Is General Hancock for or against that? We have no doubt he is for the first term. He would like that. But would he, if elected, feel constrained to deprive his countryman of the benefit of his services for a second term, on the ground that if he would do what the constitution does not forbid, and what the people might desire, he would endanger the public liberties? General Schurz, it is understood, will not support General Grant. He would find no difficulty in supporting Gratz Brown, but is he prepared to make a full Democratic plunge by going for Hancock? There is no half way house between Democracy and Republicanism. No man in this country is sufficiently influential to make a party of his own which will win in the Presidential contest. We have had no statesman since Mr. Calhoun who could even hold the balance of power between parties.

WE find the following in the Chicago *Evening Post*: The New York *Slander* says that prominent Republicans are abandoning the President on account of the exposure of his immediate connection with corruption in the Chicago Custom House. It is something of a surprise that prominent Republicans, except two or three Presidential candidates, are abandoning the President. It is a much greater surprise to Chicago that they are abandoning the President because of his immediate connection with frauds in the Chicago Custom House. But the surprise is great even of all that there is any corruption in the Chicago Custom House. It has been said that propositions leaning toward fraud have been made in two instances to the revenue officials here. It is true that these propositions were flatly refused. Not one word of evidence has ever been offered by any human being that frauds existed in the Chicago Custom House. Prominent Republicans "abandoning the President" for so profoundly correct a reason, must be prominent fools. They do not live in Chicago.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says: Chicago being burned, of course it occurred to the minds of mechanics throughout the country that it must be rebuilt; and so it must, but not generally during the winter season. Forgetting this, persons out of employment have rushed to Chicago in great numbers, eagerly anticipating immediate work at enormous wages. It follows, now, that the supply of labor there is greatly in excess of the demand, and is likely to be until spring. Even then the demand will not be unlimited, and the greater the supply the lower will be the wages. The city has enough to do in taking care of its own mechanics out of work, without being saddled with the relief of immigrant sufferers; and our advice to every laborer who thinks of going to Chicago for work is, that he finds out beforehand whether or not his services will be in demand there.

ACCORDING to a quotation in the Journal of the Franklin Institute, Mr. Rust has invented a method by which to accomplish the most perfect welding of copper. This consists of a mixture composed of 358 parts of phosphate of soda and 124 parts of boracic acid. The powder is to be applied when the metal is a dull red heat, which is then brought to a cherry red and at once hammered. As the metal is very apt to soften when exposed to a high degree of heat, a wooden hammer is recommended. All carbonaceous matters are to be carefully removed from the surfaces to be joined, since the principle of the operation depends on the formation of a fusible phosphate of copper, which will be reduced by the carbon to the state of a phosphide. The phosphate of copper dissolves a thin film of oxide on the surfaces of the metal, keeping these clean and in a condition to weld.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

[From Moore's Rural New Yorker.]

REARING CANARIES.

In raising canaries, the first care is to select birds that mate well. Buy a pure golden yellow and tapering male. This color shows long domestication, and the tapering form shows careful breeding. Notice also the singing of the bird, and select the best you can get. The color of the female should be as dark as possible, since this is a sign of hardiness—a very essential quality in a mother bird. By blending these two colors one may secure all the fancy colors prized in these fine cage birds.

Take a cage not less than two feet long, one foot wide and the same in hight, and running a partition in the middle, place the seed and water box in this partition. Thus you have two cages combined, one for each bird. This arrangement saves you a great deal of trouble in case your pets are quarrelsome, and enables you to regulate their breeding season. Feed on canary seed, hemp and rape, keeping cuttlefish bone or a piece of mortar within reach of the birds. Give plenty of greens, vegetables or grass, and occasionally a small bit of fresh meat. I have success fully raised canaries on corn bread. The inhabitants of the Hartz Mountains raise many thousands of birds, sent to this and other countries, on boiled Irish potatoes. The greater the variety of food the healthier your birds. By going to the same box to feed and drink, the most quarrelsome birds get accustomed to each other's presence, and soon commence all the fantastic capers of gallantry peculiar to their kind.

When the *dogwood is blossoming*, remove the partition, fix the seed-box in one end and put in a nest in the other extremity. Nests, all ready for use, are sold in the stores, and a half cocoanut shell—the one with the monkey face preferable—answers the purpose. Little bits of clean straw or hay may be thrown in, to line the nest. Avoid for this purpose cotton, strings or rags, for these, being entangled into the bird's feet, may empty the whole contents eggs or young birds.

Some birds will quarrel; but after mating they cannot be separated on this account unless you want to kill them of a broken heart. In this case, however, you may take out the eggs, as they are laid, restoring them into the nest when the female goes to setting. It is needless to remark that the tiny eggs are very frail, therefore they must be handled very tenderly, and that grease on the shells unfits them for hatching, hence the fingers must be perfectly clean. During the laying season, one should give some hard-boiled eggs along with other food.

But breeding in small cages is very unsatisfactory. The narrow space often irritates the male, and violent fights ensue, particularly after the female is setting and is deaf to his gallantry. Some birds eat their eggs; others, in the desperation of their confinement, tease the young ones, by pecking them, pulling out their feathers, &c., &c. Hence, get as large a cage as you can.

The best way to raise canaries is in a room. The writer, for his children's sake, bought, fourteen years ago, four females and two males, and put them in his garret, where the lower sash was removed and replaced by a wire gauze. Two nails were driven into the ceiling, and, by means of wires, a fishing pole was fixed for a perch, also a perch was made in front of the window. Cocoanut shells were nailed on the walls for nests, and on a swinging board was given their food and water. Every week a piece of sod was given them. This management met no fighting, eating eggs, or abuse of the offspring was known, and the first year their number increased to twenty-three. In the second year cedar trees, planted in tubs, were introduced, to build their nests among the boughs; but the structures proved too heavy, and half of the young ones perished by falling out of the shallow nest. This season only doubled their number. The third year, after selling and giving away fully one-half, removing shells for nests, they increased to ninety. The cedars and relying only on the cocoanut six and represented all the colors of the canary. They were so tame as to light on the children and eat out of their hands, and such.

A. K.

Tullahoma, Tenn.

COPPERAS AND SALT AS A PREVENTIVE OF PEAR BLIGHT.

Many years since we used copperas water applied to the soil, as a remedy for leaf blight in the pear, and the use of iron filings, scraps, etc., has been from time to time reported as a preventive. In other words, pear trees standing near a blacksmith shop, around which all the refuse, filings, etc., of the shop were thrown, have been reported healthy, when trees not so supplied, but in equal or better soil, just adjoining, have blighted and died. The use of hot copperas water as a wash to prevent the blight has been advised, but while it has acted beneficially when taken in the very first stages of the disease, it has not been generally considered as of specific value. The why? is believed to be because the blight is caused from some unhealthy condition of the tree, and either from plethora or exhaustion is equally subject to atmospheric action, and, like the human system, subjective to whatever disease may exist in the same.

A study of the organism of the plant, its ingredients to form health and vigor, has therefore been as much a point with the intelligent horticulturist, as has the human system to the Professor of Medicine; and careful observation, makes it apparent that copperas or sulphate of iron as well as common salt, are necessary to health in the pear tree. With this knowledge in view, therefore, it becomes the pear tree grower to apply to his soil a solution of copperas and salt, in preference to a free use of animal manures, in which are only a small per centage of the great proportion of the two ingredients of food requisite to health in the tree.

As to quantity and time of application it is our impression that to each pear tree of ten years growth one-fourth pound of copperas and two pounds of salt, dissolved in two gallons of water and sprinked over the ground within the area of the branches, is about the quantity that should be used, and that any time, previous to March, is the time to make the application.—*Cleveland Herald.*

WEEDING OUT POULTRY.

Now is the time for breeders of fancy poultry, if they have not done so already, to go through their flocks and "weed out" imperfect birds, and those that are not desirable for breeding stock, fatten them and send them to the market or the table. If possible, the pens should be thoroughly cleared of all deformed, imperfect, mongrels and old fowls, male and female, for nothing is gained by the breeder or lover of fine birds by keeping over a lot of nondescripts.

Care must be taken to select from the pens the best and earliest pullets—as regards health, size, action and plumage. Do not on any account, keep over badly marked birds; have those that you do keep over come as near to perfection as possible in build and plumage, in the strain you desire to breed to. Do not breed in and in, but select from a pen (other than your own) the most vigorous two-year old cock, if a different strain, that can be found, and place him with the pullets selected for breeding purposes. By so doing you will not only be able to introduce a new strain of blood in your flock, but a variety that will in most cases produce a healthier breed than you would secure by keeping over your old stock.

FECUNDITY OF DUCKS AND HENS.

Some interesting experiments have been made upon the comparative fecundity of ducks and hens, so as to determine from which of the two the larger number of eggs can be obtained in the same time. For this purpose three hens and three ducks were selected, all hatched in February, and nourished with suitable food. In the following autumn the ducks had laid 225 eggs, while the hens in this case had laid none. In the following February the laying season began again with the ducks, and continued uninterruptedly till August. They showed no inclination to set, and became very thin, but subsequently fattening up somewhat. In the meantime the hens had not been idle. The total number of eggs laid by the hens amounted to 257, or 86 eggs each, and the ducks produced 392, or 131 each. Although the eggs of the ducks were rather smaller than those of the hens, yet they proved to be decidedly superior in nutritive material; so the superiority of productiveness appears to be altogether on the side of the ducks.

FUCHSIA SEED.

Fuchsias are readily grown from seed, and usually vary widely from the original stock. The seed pods should be allowed to remain on the plant until they fall off; then lay them aside for a few days, or until they begin to decay. The seed may then be washed from the pulp and spread upon paper to dry. They may be sown immediately, or kept for a few months in paper bags. Sow the seeds in fine, sifted soil composed of leaf mold and sand, covering not more than an eighth of an inch deep; sprinkle the soil with water, being careful not to wash away the seed; then place the pots or boxes containing them in a warm place, giving water as required. When the seedlings are large enough to handle, pot off singly into small thumb pots. As the plants become large and strong, shift into larger pots.

SOWING TOMATO SEED.

It is probably too early to sow seed for a general crop; but those who have warm rooms or a green-house may safely try a few plants. I have some two or three inches high, and expect to have them well loaded with fruit by the time it will do to plant out. A half dozen good strong plants, started early, will yield many a good dish of fruit long before it can be procured from a hot-bed in spring. In starting the plants thus early some care is required in pinching off the ends of leading shoots as well as side branches in order to make them grow stocky and bloom early. The plants should also be allowed plenty of room and only one grown in a pot, commencing with the smallest size, and then shifting into larger ones as the plants require it. It is a very easy matter to obtain tomatoes early if one starts in time.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

A WINTER EVENING DESSERT.

In the winter, when there has been a fall of light snow, the following makes a delightful dish for dessert or refreshments during the long winter evenings (when the stove is hot): Take of the thickest sweet cream you can get, one pint; to it add one teacup of white or light sugar; beat well together, then add enough clean, dry snow, stirring well all the time, to make it the consistency of ice cream; add flavoring of lemon, vanilla, strawberry or raspberry syrup made for the purpose.

NERVOUS OR SICK HEADACHE, says a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, "can generally be cured if taken in time, by the use of bromide of potass. When the attack is felt to be coming on, take twenty grains of the bromide dissolved in water; go to bed and sleep two or three hours and you are cured. Sometimes it may be necessary to repeat the dose, which may be done in two or three hours. The bromide is perfectly harmless, unless taken in very large doses. There will be no danger in taking twenty grains every two hours, until you have taken three doses. But most cases, if taken in hand early, will need only one or at most two doses."

INWARD INJURIES.

Those outward manifestations of frail and departing health are easily detected; in truth, outward signs are often marks of an inward disease. The pale face, the lustreless eye, the sunken and hollow cheek, with now and again the circumscribed spot, which, whilst it may not like that on Cæsar's face, denote anger, but it does denote something lacking harmony in the inward workings of the human constitution. How quickly does your ear catch the irregular strokes of the pendulum of the clock which indicates something wrong in its internal workings; but how vastly more certain, and of infinitely more importance, is the muffled beat of the heart, or the gurgling sound of the lungs, in warning us of the faulty performance of those organs in the human organism. When to this is added the cough, the pains in the chest, the difficult breathing, the livid color of the lips, the hectic fever and the night sweats; what more can be wanting to apprise us of approaching danger. Take Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. Remove the peccant matter before the wheels of life are loaded until they revolve no longer in unison with that beautiful harmony of health which the God of Nature meant for all.

Sold at $1.50 per bottle; 4 for $5, at 167 Liberty street. Dr. Keyser's private office for Lung examinations in the rear. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, except Sundays and Tuesdays.

MRS. S. A. WARNER & CO.'S SEPIA, A WATER COLOR FOR THE HAIR.

Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in this article, for they are all interested in their own personal appearance, and personal adornment. Beauty will fade—their hair will turn gray—and we sometimes find ourselves approaching the "rear and yellow leaf" easily in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets (late St. Clair).

GUARD YOUR HEALTH AND LIFE.

How inconsistent is human nature. Men carry revolvers to protect themselves against ruffians in well polished cities, where the precaution is unnecessary, often neglect to fortify their systems against disease in the most unhealthy seasons. Thousands of dyspeptics and other invalids are now languishing in sick rooms, or feebly and listlessly moving through our streets, who owe their forlorn condition entirely to want of common prudence. Far more inimical than the roughs and rowdies, against whose possible attacks the timid arm themselves, are the morbid elements that pervade the atmosphere at this time of the year, and yet although it is an undenied and undeniable fact that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters afford a more perfect protection against these causes of disease, than any weapon of offence can afford against lawless violence, the reckless and inconsiderate continue to brave the danger with a positive safeguard within their reach and other physical disturbances, produces no effect whatever upon systems toned, strengthened and regulated by this powerful vegetable medicine, and dyspepsia, nervous debility, constipation, intermittent and remittent fevers, biliousness, and in fact nearly all the maladies which the Bitters, if taken in time, would prevent, are cured by the perseveing use of this great remedy.

The genuine Bitters sold in bottles only, and never by the barrel, keg or gallon, as is represented by some unprincipled dealers.

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VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
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SteamEngines,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
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Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

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AND
ENGLISH CUTLERY.
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ja27

United States
WATCHES,
In Gold and Silver Cases,
AT
HASLETT & KENNEDY'S,
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ja19

HOWARD WATCHES,
WALTHAM WATCHES,
ELGIN WATCHES,
UNITED STATES WATCHES.
Every grade of the above Watches for sale in
Gold and Silver Cases,
By the Agents,
WATTLES & SHEAFER,
101 Fifth Avenue.
fe3

JOHN DYER, DEALER IN
White Lime, White Rock Sand, Cement, Plaster, Tar and Pitch, Chimney Tops, Flues, Garden Vases, Fire Brick, Tile and Clay. Charcoal, Second-hand Barrels, Wagons, &c.
Mary's Court, one square west of Federa street, off Lacock street, Allegheny
Charcoal delivered in lots of 10 to 100 bushels.
ja22:52-MWF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOW PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

At 50c. each, Gents' Undershirts and Drawers.
At 50c. Ladies' White Merino Drawers—a great bargain.
At 50c. Ladies' Corsets—small sizes, good quality.
At 50c. Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.
At 50c. Stamped Shirts—full size.
At $1.50, and $2.00, All Wool Felt Skirts.
At $1.00. Heavy Balmoral Skirts—a superior article.
At 62c. and 75c., Gents' Flannel Shirts—extra good for the price.

Gents' Furnishing
DEPARTMENT
Is complete with
THE LATEST.
Silk Umbrellas.
LACES,
AND
Embroideries.
Lace Edgings and Insertions,
Jaconet Edgings and Insertions,
Infants' Embroidered Waists & Robes,
Ladies' Muslin Underwear,
Ladies' Merino Underwear.

RIBBONS
ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199 Penn Ave.

Lace Department.
Black English Thread and Guipure Trimming Laces (all widths.)
Applique and Chantilly Flouncing.
Black English Thread Points and Sacques.
Applique Shawls.
Handkerchiefs, Collars, Barbes, Berthas, &c.
Black Llama Lace Points & Sacques,
ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.

BONNET'S AND GOLDEN WHEEL
Black Dress Silks,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

We have a small lot of
Ladies' Cloth Cloaks,
which, in order to close out, are being offered at much less than the original cost of manufacture.
Will open next week a large assortment of
LADIES' MUSLIN
Undergarments,
To which we invite special attention.
Retail Stores.
fe2

ELEGANT NEW STOCK
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
OPENED SINCE JANUARY 1st.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

PRICES MARKED DOWN,
GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
TO SAVE COST OF MOVING.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

MERCHANTS ASSORTING UP STOCK
CALL AND SEE OUR NEW GOODS.
BARGAINS BEFORE REMOVAL.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
WILL REMOVE TO OUR NEW BUILDING,
239 and 241 LIBERTY ST., opp. Wood St.,
ABOUT 1st FEBRUARY.

J. WECKESSER, C. SCHIENLE. C. SONNENFROH, B. BECKER.
A New Establishment,
WECKESSER,
SCHIENLE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Furniture and Upholsterv,
127 FEDERAL STREET,
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T. B. YOUNG & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of first-class
FURNITURE.
McDonough's Lounge Bed,
the most simple in construction, therefore less liable to get out of order than any lounge been in use. Price $20 to $30, at
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no2:d30

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Attractive Prices
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At 6¼c., Fast Colored Light and Dark Prints, short lengths, slightly imperfect.
At 8½c., Dark Prints, best quality, slightly misprinted.
At 12½c., Fast Colored Ginghams, an extra bargain.
12½c. good styles Plaid Delaines.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, extra good for the price.
At 14c., 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin, a great bargain.
At 25c. Fast Colored, French Chintzes, Rich styles.
At $1.12½ and $1.25 White Bed Quilts, large sizes.

A complete Stock of
House-furnishing Dry Goods
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Pillow Case Muslins,
Shirting Muslins, Irish Linens,
Shirt Fronts and Wristbands.

Table Linens.
Linen Crash Toweling.
Cotton and Linen Diaper Toweling.
Linen Table Napkins and Doyles
Plain and Plaid Nainsooks and Jaconets.

CARPETS
AND
OIL CLOTHS,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
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WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON
Proprietors.
Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors dry and in oil.
OFFICE AND FACTORY—450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 REBECCA STREET, Allegheny.
We call attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "pure Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Pure Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration. ja22:146

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND ORGANS IN THE CITY.
Estey's Renowned COTTAGE ORGAN can only be purchased of the General Agents,
BARR & KNAKE, No. 12 Sixth Street
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A large assortment of Opera Music, *Latest, Best* and *Cheapest* editions published in this and other countries. Send for catalogue and price list.
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Estimates furnished on application. Send for Pamphlet, with references, to
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oc28:d38

BAGS.
Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.
We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
317 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

SIEBERT & BERG,
DEALERS IN
Leather, Hides, Oil
AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
No. 406 Penn Street.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, French and Common Kips and Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Morocco, Linings, Lasts, Threads, Nails, &c., which they which they will sell at lowest cash prices. no14:y13

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Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

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Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

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Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.

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DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

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Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low est market rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 3, 1872.

Mr. Sherman's Tariff bill in the United States Senate proposes to reduce the duties ten per cent. "on all iron and steel, and on all manufactures of iron and steel, or of which either of such metals is the component part of chief value, excepting pig iron and steel rails."

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: Most people think the present inflated business of the country portends another financial crisis in the future, more or less remote. While most intelligent men agree as to the fact of an approaching crisis, there is a great diversity of opinion as to the time when, or in what particular department of the business of the country it will first develope itself. Some think, as heretofore, it will first show itself through the extended credits of merchants and manufacturers; others that the various classes of banks will be the first to yield to the approaching change, and others, a larger number perhaps, that the railways which are, all over the country, rolling themselves into monster corporations with immense liabilities, will prove the weakest link in the chain and will be the first to yield.

—The New York *Bulletin*, of Friday, says: The market is afloat with all kinds of rumors; first one failure is announced, then another and another, until almost every one thinks that every one else has suspended. We even found some parties waiting in their offices to have others call and inform them that they too were reported suspended. Our reporter took the trouble to call on four of the firms who were rumored to have failed, and found but one who had actually suspended, that of McDonald & Co., of Washington street, who said they were embarrassed for the moment and were going right on with the business under a new firm name and would in a little while pay 100 cents on the dollar to their creditors, who are all shippers outside of New York. The other parties, we do not care to mention their names, reported themselves in a perfectly solvent condition, with no thought of stopping; one firm were paying their rents in advance, while we were there, which rather looked like continuing the business, and said they had been sued by parties for a nominal sum on a claim they did not acknowledge and thought probably the rumor had been started by these parties.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations for bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Bonds—1871	115¾	115¾
5-20—1862	110¾	110¾
" 1864	110¾	110¾
" 1865	111¾	111¾
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	112	112
" 1868	112¾	112¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾
Gold	109¾	109¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	98¾
Erie	23¾	24¾
Reading	115¾	115¾
Lake Shore	90¾	91¾
Ft. Wayne	97	97
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91½	92
Rock Island	111¾	111¾
Chicago & N W	77¾	78¾
Do. Preferred	92	92¾
St. Paul, Common	56¾	56¾
Do. Preferred	81¾	81¾
Wabash	71¾	70¾
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾
Pacific Mail	58¾	58¾
West. Union Telegraph	72¾	72¾
Adams Express	61¾	61¾
American Express	61¾	61¾
U. S. Express	65¾	64
Wells, Farco	64¾	64¾

—Messrs. Gilbourn, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Penna. Central	61¾	62¾
Reading R. R.	57¾	57¾
Camden & Amboy	126¾	126¾
Lehigh Navigation	42¾	4 ¾
Oil Creek & Allegheny R R	44	43
Central Transportation	40	40
Empire Transportation	55	54¾
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 6's	97	97
A. V. R. R. 7-30 Bonds	96	96
Lehigh Valley R. R.	62	62
Phila. & Erie	26¾	26¾
Schuylkill Navigation	17	17¾
Pittsburgh 7's	100	100

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	109¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'67	112
U. S. 5-20s '62	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68	112¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	110¾	10-40s	110¾
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾	C. P. R. R.	
U. S. 10-40s	110¾	Cy. Pacifics	

NEW YORK, February 3, 1872.

Gold has been dull and steady all day, at 109¾@109¾. Loans ranged from 6 per cent. for carrying to 6-64 of 1 per cent. for use. Clearances nearly $48,000,000. Specie shipments for the week, $44,000.

The following are the changes in the weekly bank statement:

Loans, increase	$1,729,400
Specie, decrease	1,240,100
Circulation, decrease	70,400
Deposits, decrease	167,200
Legal tenders, increase	257,500

This is what Wall street usually calls unfavorable, although there is an increase in the legal tender reserves. The specie reserve of the banks has been decreased by the large absorption of gold by the Treasury for customs. An analysis of the statement shows that the banks have made a net loss of $950,225 in their legal reserves. They now hold $3,250,500 above the 25 per cent. required by law. The money market was very easy this afternoon, and closed at 5 to 6 per cent. on call. The investment bond market was quiet and firm at the close. State bonds were dull and steady; with no particular change. Stocks opened strong, but not very active, and were dull all day. The market declined ¾ to ¾ per cent. on the bank statement, but at the close was firmer, and recovered the decline in most cases. Lake Shore sold up to 91¾, and Rock Island up to 112@112¾. The market closed steady.

Sterling exchange, 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons 1881 115¾; 5-20s '62, 110¾; do '64, 110¾; '65, 111¾; new 5s, 110¾; do '67, 112; do '68, 112¾; 10-40s, 110¾; currency, 6's, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 94¾; Tennessee old, 65; do new, 65; Virginia new, 56; do old 56; North Carolina old, 30¾; do new, 18¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 72¾; Quicksilver 30¾; Adams Express 62¾; Wells-Fargo do 63¾; American Merchants Union do 61¾; United States do 64; Pacific Mail 58¾; New York Central 98¾; Scrip 93¾; Erie 31¾; do preferred 65; Harlem 116; do preferred 120; Reading 115¾; Michigan Central 118¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 92; Northwestern 74¾; do preferred 92¾; Rock Island 112; New Jersey Central 111¾; St. Paul 56¾; do preferred 74¾; Wabash 70¾; do preferred 86; Fort Wayne 98¾; Terre Haute 20; do preferred 54; Chicago & Alton 122; do preferred 126; Ohio & Mississippi 47¾; C. C. & I. 84; Burlington & Quincy 140; Lake Shore 91¾; Panama 40; Illinois Central 129; Union Pacific 38¾; Central Pacific bonds 102¾; Union 92¾.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

	cars.		cars.
Shoenberger & Co.	6	D Iworth, P & Co	1
Wharton Bro & Co	1	Bryan & C, ore	2
W. Clarke & Co, o.	2	Zug & Co, ore	1
Hussey, W. & Co, o.	2	Kloman & Co, ore	1
Total	23		

PITTSBURGH, F. W. & C. R. R.

Nimick & Co. metal	3	Union I Mills, m	4
Brown & Co., m	1	Coleman R. & Co, m	1
Zug & Co. metal	9	Shoenberger & Co.	7
Coleman, R & Co, or	1	Chess S & Co, ore	1
Total	23		

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

J A Caughey metal	1	Reisman, m	5
Nimick & Co. metal	8	J W Porter, metal	5
R. Wister, metal	9	J Wood & Co. metal	1
Hallman & H, metal	3		
Total	41		

WEST PENNA. R. R.

Spang, C & Co. bims	1	Spang, C & Co, metal	5
Total	6		

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R'R.

J. W. Porter, blooms	1	Hallman & H, metal	2
Total			3

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 3, 1872.

ASHES—Reported firm but unchanged. Common Soda, 4 cts; refined, 4¾@4¾; Nitrate Soda, 5 Potts, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair 50@55 cts per gallon, prime to choice, 60@65.

APPLES—Sales at $3@3.50 for common to fair and $4@4.50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice, in small packages, at 26@28. Common butter continues dull.

BROOM CORN—Very dull—no established quotations.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull at 4 cts.

BEANS—We can report a fair local demand and regular sales of small lots at $2@2.50 per bushel, according to quality.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and devoid of any new feature worthy of notice; we continue to quote at 21 cts by the car load and 22¾ cts more for small lots.

CHEESE—Steady at 16@16½ for Goshen; 15@15½ for Factory and 14@14½ for Dairy.

CIDER—Sales at $2@3 per bbl, according to quality and size of barrel.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted in a jobbing way at $1.65 per cwt or 80 cts per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of coarse at $13@16 per bbl, as to quality; Sackett's still quoted at $17.00.

CANDLES—Mould, 12 cts; Star, 21.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, $6.00@6.50 per case; Tomatoes, $4.25@4.50; Winslow's Corn, $3.75@3.85.

CONCENTRATD LYE—Quoted at $6 per case.

COUNTRY LARD—8@8¾ cts per lb.

EGGS—Continue quiet and rather dull, though prices are without quotable change; 28@30 for fresh and 20@25 for pickled.

FEATHERS—Beaches continue firm, but prices are not quotably lower; small sales at 40@50 for halves; 52@58 for mixed; 70@75 for quarters and 85@90 for peeled. Apples, 6¾@7¾ for common to fair and 8@8¾ for prime to choice. Blackberries, 13@15 cts. Pitted cherries, 28@30 cts; unpeeled, 8.

FLOUR—We can report a steady local trade and prices firm but unchanged. Fair to good spring extras, $7.50@7.75; choice Minnesota, $7.75 and good to choice winter wheat, $7.50@7.75. Rye Flour, $5.50. According to Fridays advices, the eastern markets continue dull, and there still seems to be little or no demand for export. In the west the situation is unchanged.

GRAIN—The arrivals of Wheat continue very meagre, and, with a steady milling demand, prices are nominally unchanged, $1.50@1.55 for red and $2.55 cts more for white, according to quality. We learn from New York that the export trade has been dull for a week or ten days, and there, as here and elsewhere, business dull, the demand being restricted almost wholly to supplying millers. The *Bulletin* says that "buyers, as a rule, are contending for a concession, and care but little inoperating unless such is granted them, and, from present indications, the market is likely to remain so, no transactions can be effected unless the necessary reductions in cost are made. Holders, on the other hand, claim that their financial necessities are far from being urgent, and hence the absence of pressure to realize and the stagnation in trade. Speculation has almost entirely abated; in fact, any such demand as present is out of the question." From the above extract, it will be seen that the situation at the seaboard is not very encouraging for any further inflation in the cost of wheat for the present, that, on the other hand, the indications point to a lower range of prices. Oats reported steady but unchanged; 50@51, in bulk, by the car load, and 53@55 in a jobbing way. Barley is devoid of any new features, excepting, perhaps, a slight falling off in the arrivals; prices are unchanged, and quotations may be given at 55, on the track, and 60 in elevator. Rye, in the absence of sales, may be quoted at 78@80. It is difficult to quote Barley correctly, in the absence of a regular condition of the market, and we therefore omit quotations.

GROCERIES—The grocery market, in a general way, is devoid of any new or important features, not already noted. Coffees, in the east, are still reported very dull, though, as yet, prices are maintained. Sugars and Molasses, quiet. Syrups, moderately active, though prices for most of the leading brands have advanced within the past week, but, even at the advance, they are still considered the cheapest sweets in the market.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¾; A, 12¾; B, 12¾; Ex. C, 12¾; C. Yellow, 12¾. Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11; Prime, 10¾; Fair, 10. Demarara, 11¾@12. New Orleans—fair, 10; good, 10¾; prime, 11; choice, 11¾.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 26. Prime, 25; Good, 24. Fair, 23@23¾. Java, 30@35. Laguayra, 25@26. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 28. Lower grades, 25@26.

SYRUPS—Hanover & Elder's, 60. White Honey, 60. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 63. Sugar Drips, 75; Brune's, 60; other grades, 50@55. New Orleans Molasses, old, 50. New crop, 60.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 8¾; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, Patna, 8¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 24. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 25. Nutmegs, $1.40.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30 cts.

HOMINY—Sales at $4.50 per bbl to the trade and and $5 in a jobbing way.

HAY—Is quiet but steady, with sales of baled by the car load, at $25@27 per ton, according to quality.

LARD OIL—Is firmer and tending upward; No. 1 Extra, in a jobbing way, 80@87 cts.

LIME—Screwman's sells at $1.30 per bbl; Cleveland $2.35; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Sales, in a jobbing way, from store, at $18@20 per ton for Coarse; $20@22 for Seconds; $24@26 for Middlings, and $22@25 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—In fair supply and limited demand; quoted at $2@3 per bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—Sales in a jobbing way, in store, at 50@55 cts per bushel, as to quality.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 13@14 cts; Ducks, 15@16; Turkeys, 18@18.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon Shoulders, 7¾; sugar cured Hams, 12¾; sugar ribbed sides, short ribbed, 8¾; clear, 9; sugar cured hams, 12¾. Dried Beef, 16¾. Mess Pork, $14.50@15. Ham Sausages, 11. Bologna sausages in sheeps, 9¾; in kegs and buckets, 10½@11.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SALT—Sales from store, per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SHAKER CORN—1@1¼ cts per lb.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is still reported very dull, but prices are still maintained, and, so far as we can learn, there is no disposition on the part of holders here to make concessions; we continue to quote at $6.50@6.75. Timothy Seed, unchanged at $3.50@4.00. Flaxseed, $1.75@1.80.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, February 3, 1872.

RECEIPTS STOCK.

The receipts of stock at the Central Yards for the week ending to-day, were as follows:

	This week.	Last week
Cattle	327 cars.	415 cars.
Hogs	139 "	98 "
Sheep	27 "	22 "
Mules	3 "	3 "
Total	612 "	698 "

CATTLE.

The arrivals, as will be seen, fall considerably below those of last week, 78 cars; as noted in our report of January 31st, trade was active during the early part of the week, and, with reduced offerings and an average demand, prices were run up from a ¼ to ½ of a cent per lb. Since then, however, under the influence of the financial excitement in the New York, trade has been sluggish and offish, and, notwithstanding the comparatively light supply, the advance has not been entirely sustained, and the market closes flat, with several lots left over unsold. It was expected on Wednesday, in view of the light arrivals, that there would be a still further advance established before the close of the week, but these expectations, as stated, have not been realized, and, contrary to general expectation, the market was not near as good in the latter part of the week as in the part of the week. In regard to the incoming week, the prospects are rather mixed. If the snow storm which has been prevailing all over the country during the past two days should delay stock and thus prevent an average supply, and it is not improbable, trade will set life up again; but, on the other hand, if there is even an ordinary supply, it is not likely that there will be much change in prices either way.

Prime 1,350 to 1,400 lb steers sold during the week at 6¾@6¾, though, at the close, it is very doubtful about these prices being realized—the fact is there were but very few buyers in attendance to-day, and the most of the cattle will either have to go east in first hands, or lie over until next week. Good 1,100 to 1,200 steers may be quoted at 5¾@6, and common to fair at 5@5¾. Following is a detailed report of most of the sales since Wednesday:

Smith, Watson & Boyle:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
17	20,350	5 60	8	8,850	5 50
2	1,650	5 50	2	2,000	5 50

Sadler H & Co sold:

34	37,900	5 60	66	73,780	5 75
18	18,780	5 50	10	11,040	5 00
37	34,600	6 37	18	22,440	5 75
32	43,310	6 25	20	25,950	5 62
18	21,320	6 62	15	19,050	5 62

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold:

2	2,520	5 50	19	16,780	4 20
16	18,780	6 62	82	104,090	6 00
2	1,600	6 00	18	16,560	4 62
15	21,450	6 75	20	30,620	3 50

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

33	39,620	5 90	17	18,140	5 50
2	2,180	4 00	53	57,560	5 65
11	15,860	6 00	17	18,580	5 00
19	19,980	6 65	39	22,040	5 25
15	17,820	5 50	37	37,650	4 37

Holmes, L. & Co sold:

5 bulls	6,750	3 50	2	2,000	3 50
	1,150	3 50	13	16,400	6 00
13	14,670	5 00	2	2,760	4 00
23	32,240	3 50	51	61,960	5 50
17	15,820	4 75	16	17,160	5 00
1	1,300	3 25	18	22,880	5 00
16	18,000	5 00	2	3,150	5 25
			13	13,310	5 25

HOGS

The supply of hogs was again light this week, and with a good demand, the market has ruled firm and a sharp advance in prices has been established; quotations to-day may be fairly given at $4.95@5.00 for common and $5.10@5.25 for medium to prime Yorkers. Fair to good Philadelphia hogs, $5.30@5.40 and prime to extra selected tops, $5.40@5.50; if we are not mistaken, 5¾c is the highest price realized in this market since last October. It is probable, in view of the snow storm, that the arrivals will be comparatively light for some days to come, and besides there is said to be a great scarcity of cars all along the Fort Wayne road, clear out to and even at Chicago. And 16 of course, is not without its effect in keeping down the receipts.

Orr & Williams sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
140	27,980	4 85	143	39,910	5 40
172	37,370	4 75	19 rgh	2,890	4 50
173	32,310	5 10	111	25,700	4 75
10 rgh	3,650	4 70	115	27,700	4 85
88	23,150	4 85	84	22,680	4 90
99	25,950	5 00	184	53,870	5 00
9	2,380	5 00	141	23,500	5 00
66	8,670	5 05	106	24,360	5 10
			132	37,250	5 15

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:

51	12,980	4 90	55	12,540	5 10
129	21,730	5 15	102	24,880	5 20
80	25,450	5 30	22	4,900	5 15
79	13,990	5 12	23	3,830	5 12
74	14,210	5 15	120	22,350	5 30
72	13,670	5 25	54	10 021	5 40
107	25,910	5 25	93	23,910	5 25
41	11,090	5 30	9	2,850	5 50
100	26,610	5 40	87	24,980	5 47
22	5,400	5 40	51	17,680	4 85
74	28,750	5 50	169	34,120	5 30
30	8,410	5 40	81	16,150	5 10
120	23,470	5 15	117	22,780	5 15
95	18,250	5 15	20	2,730	5 12

Smith, Watson & B. sold:

27	5,750	5 10	61	14,550	5 15
38	10,420	5 10	79	19,880	5 10
95	23,350	5 25	17	3,250	5 05
78	18,160	5 25	202	54,510	5 25
75	10,990	5 25	108	27,860	5 25
45	13,780	5 40	18	4,820	5 10
148	32,250	5 15	137	22,900	5 15

Sadler, H & Co., sold:

169	21,150	5 25	228	47,830	5 25
162	32,210	5 25	19	3,780	4 75
125	23,380	5 10	34	5,870	5 00

Hedges, Huff, & Co. sold:

123	20,440	5 12	53	10,630	5 30
85	14,350	5 30	183	24,090	5 30
56	12,270	5 30	179	25,350	5 30
164	27,950	5 20	182	34,210	5 00

Ulery Brothers sold:

61	10,690	5 00	90	24,360	5 30
158	25,840	5 15	143	30,350	5 27
			60	9,630	5 10

SHEEP.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were unusually large this week, 120 cars, though of these a large number were through stock, and, of course, were not offered here at all. The supply, therefore, was but little if any larger than that of last week, and the quality rather inferior and prices were fully sustained;—some dealers reported an advance of ¼ of a cent per lb on the best grades; extra fine wool Ohio sheep, averaging 90 to 100 lbs sold quick at 7¾ @7¾c. Common stock is not much inquired for; we quote 80 to 85 lb fine wool at 6¾@6¾, and 70 to 75 lb, same kind, at 6@6¾. Western coarse wool, averaging 90 to 105 lbs—according to how many lambs ewes are among them —6¾@7¾; the kind just refered to cannot be quoted above 6¾@6¾, and dull. For extra fine wool sheep, weighing from 90 to 100 lbs, however, there is a steady demand and these grades are selling readily at 7¾@7¾ cts.

Sadler, H & Co. sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
486	37,300	6 30	181	16 240	6 85
143	7,010	7 75	49	3 840	6 75
189	14,900	6 70	83	6,030	5 80

Hazelwood & B sold:

37	3,200	6 50	102	10,210	4 60
187	13,540	5 30	159	15,530	7 25
144	14,530	6 60	105	8,270	4 35
	Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:				
184	14,030	6 80	59	8,480	7 25
	Ulery Brothers sold:				
			92	7,080	6 25

Smith, Watson & Briggs, sold:

184	16,010	7 00	175	14,750	6 70
271	per head	$3 00	96	per head	$2 12
189	15,420	6 45	162	15,070	6 12
77	6,360	5 00	116	7,940	5 62

Holmes, L & Co:

170	14,220	6 20	19	per head	$3 00
180	15,440	7 15	175	13,580	6 40
94	8,070	6 85	172	15,470	7 25

Orr & Williams sold:

358	31,480	7 25	102	9,210	7 12

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 3, 1872.

The petroleum trade, so far, at least, as Pittsburgh is concerned, is in a very depressed condition, and, furthermore, there is but little prospect of any immediate improvement. As noted in our last report, however, it is probably all for the better, as it augurs well for a good spring and summer business, and, at the same time, in tending, by reducing the stock of refined and increasing the supply of crude, to equalize prices, a very important matter to our refiners, as they have been laboring under a great disadvantage in this respect for some time past. We want the producers to get a fair price for crude, but claim, at the same time, that it is not just nor right that they should grow fat at the expense of our refiners. Prices of crude were weak, and, as already noted, business is very dull. Crude is still quoted at $5.75@6.00 per bbl, at Parker, and 4,75@4.80 delivered here. February refined quoted at 22¾, and March at 23¾.

Receipts crude this week, 19,962 bbls; last week, 20,016; January 1st to date, 58,334; same time last year, 89,845. Exports refined this week, 8,999; last week, 13,532; January 1st to date, 53,896; same time last year, 85,325.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Standard O W, account T Hackett	154
Sterling O W, account B S Duncan	148
H W C Twaddle, account B S Duncan	80
Oleopolis O W, account W Stewart	74
Macumber O W, account T Hackett	80
Keystone O W, account B S Duncan	156
Peerless O W, account B S Duncan	154
Sunbeam O W, account W Stewart	388
National O W, account J Bushnell	304
Total	1,943

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. February 2.

Vesta Oil Works, 500 bbls ref oil to Waring, Kite & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, L & S, 300 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Woodside, Myers & Co. 350 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros & Co, Phila.

Total 1,150 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Elkins, Bly & Co. 50 bbls refined oil to P A Davis, Phila.

Holdship, Jr & Co., 100 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & L., 263 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total 413 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, February 3, 1:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾; 5-20s of '62, 92¾; do of '65, 92¾; do of '67, 92¾; 10-40s 91¾.

PARIS, February 3.—Rentes 66f 10c.

LIVERPOOL, February 3.—Cotton firm; middling Uplands 11½; Orleans 11¾; Sales 12,000; Red winter wheat 11s 8d@11s 10d. Flour, 26@27s. Corn, 30s. Cheese, 60s.

LIVERPOOL, February 4.—Cotton at a late hour yesterday became firmer and prices advanced a fraction; middling uplands were last quoted at 11½@11¾d; and middling Orleans at 11¾@11¾d.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Cotton firm and higher; sales of 2,000 bales; middling uplands 22¾c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $5.75@6.10; common to good extra $6.30@6.70; good to fancy do $6.75@7.25; superfine white wheat western extra, $7.30@7.40. Rye flour in moderate demand and unchanged. Whisky quiet at 94c. Wheat quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.58; winter red western $1.64. Rye dull; western 82¼@83c. Barley quiet. Malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; new western mixed 73@73½c; yellow 73¾c; new western mixed to arrive 70c. Oats quiet; western and Ohio 53@55½c. Eggs scarce—a 50 firm at 33@36c. Hay quiet; shipping $1.30, store, 1.50@1.65. Hops quiet, as to quality. Pork, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, 20@20½; Orinoco 24½@27c. Wool quiet; extra Ohio XX fine; unwashed 57¼@60c; Texas 35@42c; pulled 64@ 65c; superfine pulled 57½@57¾c. Beef quiet. Cut meats dull; pickled bellies 9¾@9¾c; pickled hams 12¾@13¼c; Cuba 9@9¾c. Molasses; dull. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; refined 12¾@12¾c. Coffee quiet. Rice steady; Java 8½@8¾c. Tallow steady; Crude petroleum 12¾@13c; refined 22¾c. Pork dull; new mess $14.50; old $13.50; prime $11.50@12. Lard dull; steam 12¾@12¾c; kettle 12¾@13c. Butter dull; Ohio 20@30c; State 30@40c. Cheese firmer at 13@16¾c.

Freights to Liverpool steady; cotton by steam 7-32d; sail ¼d; flour 3s; wheat 7½d; corn 6d.

Receipts for 48 hours—Flour, 13,000 bbls; wheat, 30,000 bush; corn, 75,000 bush; oats, 30,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 2,000 bush; malt, 1,000 bush.

Boston.

BOSTON, February 3.—Cotton firm; middling 21¾@22c. Flour scarce and firm; $6.90@ 7.10. Wheat scarce and firm at $1.55@1.57. Corn firm at 46@47c. Rye steady at 88@90c. Oats firm at 38@40c. Barley firm at 70@80c. Groceries firm. Mess pork dull but unchanged at $13.12½@13.25. Lard firm; 8½@9c asked; sales of steam a shade less. Bulk meats dull; 5@6½@8½c for shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear. Bacon dull and nominal at 8¾@9c. Hogs active and advanced to $4.90@ 4.75; receipts 2,000. Whisky dull at 87c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 3.—Tobacco unchanged, but prices stiff; sales 22 hhds. Bagging quiet and firm at 13@14c. Cotton quiet but firm; middling 21¾c. Flour active and firm; supply fair; extra family $6.50@6.75. Grain firm and unchanged. Mess pork firm at $13.75. Bulk meats and bacon active; sides, clear rib, 6¾c. Hams firm; 11¾c for plain; 12¾c for sugar-cured. Lard firm at 9@10c. Whisky quiet at 87@88c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The market was quiet but very firm for all desirable grades adapted to the season. Indian Head heavy brown sheetings have been advanced to 14¾c; do 7-8 do are up to 12½c; Gold Medal yard wide muslins 14¾c; Red Cross Wigans are advanced to 13c; Green Star do to 13c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 3.—Flour dull but unchanged; double extra spring $6.50. Wheat steady; No 1 $1.36; No 2 $1.23. Oats steady; No 2 32@32½c. Barley firm; No 2 fall 60c. Rye unchanged at 40¾c. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 70c. Barley firm; No 2 fall 60c. Hogs quiet and weak, at $4.25@4.45.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.—Flour dull; extra family $7.25; Indiana and Ohio $7.25@ 7.75. Wheat dull; red $1.57@1.58. Corn advancing; yellow 68@69c; old mixed western 70c. Oats firm; white 55@56c; mixed 53c. Provisions firmer. Pork, lard and whisky unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 3.—Flour firm. Wheat a shade better; No 1 white Michigan $1.56; amber Michigan $1.48@1.48½; No 2 red, 1.47½; No 2 do $1.45@1.45½. Corn dull; low mixed 47c; yellow 47¾c. Oats firm; No 2 41c. Hogs dull at $5.70.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 3.—Wheat: No. 1 red winter dull, but firm, $1.52; No. 2 $1.46@1.47. Corn firm at 52c. Oats dull at 44c. Refined petroleum steady at 20¾c in car lots; 21@22c in small lots; crude quiet at $4.75.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 3.—Wheat steady; extra $1.48; amber $1.46. Corn firm and ½c higher at 50¾c. Oats steady. Clover seed weak at $6.15. Hogs $5.20.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, February 3.—1 car oats, Clark, W & Co; 25 bbls 1 oil, Henry Owens; 10 do do, J H Drape; 5 do do, W Wilson & Co; 10 do whisky Weller & Bro; 30 pkgs lumber, Godfrey & C; 2 bdls pipe, 5 pkgs machinery, Reed Bro; 1 car coal, 1 car rye, W J Meek; 1 lot h h goods, Martin Fiately; 50 bbls bungs, A B Mills; 2 tons sausage, E H Myers & Co; 1 bbl whisky, Clarke, J & Co; 20 do oil, J B Hunter; 3 cases tobacco, D S Erb & Co; 50 tes hams, F Sellers & Co; 1 car middlings, S H Floyd & Co; 275 clear sides, 240 rib sides, W B Hays & Co; 1 car feathers, Kenney, G & Co; 1 car hay, and corn, W H Graff & Co; 1 do hay, H J McCracken & Bro; 1 do corn, 1 do oats, Hitchcock, R & Co; 20 bbls lime, Bridgment, J B Canfield & Co; 12 do molasses, J H L

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE CAPITAL.

The Tobacco Trade.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

The Treaty of Washington.

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1872.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

The Treasurer holds as security for National bank circulation, $371,451,950; for public deposits, $15,398,800; National bank circulation outstanding at this date, $329,606,751.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

The plug tobacconists of Richmond, Va., to-day urged the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to use his influence to secure uniformity of taxation on all kinds of manufactured tobacco. The Commissioner said he favored such modification of the law as will meet their desires.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The attorneys of the New York Central Railroad commenced their argument before the Internal Revenue office to-day, contending that the eighty per cent. certificates issued to the stockholders did not represent the gains of the road. The argument will be probably concluded on Monday.

OBITUARY.

Rev. William Hamilton this morning fell on the ice, and died in a short time thereafter, after fifty years' services as traveling minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He received an appointment to a clerkship in the Patent Office, and was on his way thither when he fell. Charles L. Wallack, a well-known lawyer, died to-day.

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1872.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

It is said in official circles that the Government has no information which excites fear that the Geneva arbitration will fail of its object, notwithstanding the recent comments of the London press respecting the American statement of the case before that tribunal, and attention is called to the fact that in commissioning the British High Commissioners, Queen Victoria pledged her royal word that whatever things should be transacted and concluded by her High Commissioners should be agreed to, acknowledged and regarded by her in the fullest manner, and that she would never suffer, either in whole or in part, any person or persons to infringe upon the same or act contrary thereto, as far as lay in her power.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably remain highest on Monday on the South Atlantic coast, and also in Wisconsin and Minnesota; the pressure will rise somewhat during the night, with south-west winds in Pennsylvania and New England, the low barometer in upper Michigan move east ward to the St. Lawrence Valley, and south-east winds with snow attending its advance on Monday to the East Atlantic coast. A rising barometer with north-west winds and a falling barometer prevail from Lake Huron to Missouri and north-westward; partially cloudy and pleasant weather continue in the south Atlantic States; southerly winds with threatening weather and rain extend from Texas eastward to Alabama. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for this evening.

UTAH AFFAIRS.

The following has been received here:

Salt Lake City, February 3.—To Hon. W. H. Hooper, Washington—An assembly of over two thousand persons of all classes has just unanimously condemned Judge McKean's course and asked for his removal. Signed, Thomas Fitch.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Francisco Lecond Casanueva as Consul General of Chili for the States of California, Nevada and Oregon.

CINCINNATI.

Attempted Express Robbery.

CINCINNATI, February 3.—An attempt at robbery was made in the Adams Express car on the Pan Handle train, due here at six o'clock this morning. After leaving Xenia the armed guard was sitting in darkness, having been deprived of light by the frozen condition of his lamp oil. This was quietly broken by some unknown person in the remote end of the car, who finally struck a light to better enable him to prosecute his search amongst the valuables in that part of the car. The light revealed the man clearly at work at a trunk, whereupon the guard fired, the ball striking the robber in the breast at a central point and passing towards the right shoulder. The wounded man was at once taken into custody, brought to this city, and finally removed to a hospital. The wound is not considered dangerous. The man gives his name as James Trimble, and says he was once a brakeman on the road. He had about his person a number of pawnbrokers' tickets. From a memoranda about him it appears that he has, among other cities, taken in Louisville and Pittsburgh on his recent travels.

NARROW ESCAPE.

A farmer named Nicholas Teader undertook to cross the Ohio with a market wagon and double team to-day, and when approaching the Ohio side, in the direction of Ludlow street, the ice broke, letting the team and wagon into the stream. The man clung to an ice cake, and was barely saved from great peril by a person who came to his rescue.

A MYSTERY.

Antone Bonte, a Pearl street dry goods salesman, not appearing at his place of business at noon to-day, his room was entered, to find a bloody bed and part of his clothing saturated with blood. It is supposed he attempted suicide, but all efforts to discover him, living or dead, have thus far been unavailing.

SMALL POX.

The deaths from small-pox this week were thirty-four.

DROWNED.

CINCINNATI, February 4.—Two young ladies named Mary and Kate Daly, while crossing the Ohio river this evening at seven o'clock, broke through the weakened ice within a few feet of Ludlow street, and were drowned.

ANOTHER RAILROAD.

The project of building a railroad from the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to Dayton, Ohio, *via* Hillsboro, is now receiving much local encouragement. Highland county has subscribed the required stock, and in Montgomery, Clinton and Green counties vigorous efforts are being put forth to raise their respective quotas. Less than 200,000 of the 850,000 upon subscription of which the Chesapeake and Ohio conditioned the building of the road remain to be taken. If this succeeds, it is intended to make it a Chicago outlet for the Chesapeake road, as well as securing a route direct to this city for the same.

RHODE ISLAND.

Bank Embezzlers.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., February 4.—Manton E. Hord, late cashier of the Rhode Island National Bank, has been arrested on charges preferred by Bank Examiner Migatt, for embezzling two hundred thousand dollars of the funds of the bank. He was sued in the sum of $70,000. Robert A. Pearson, late teller in this bank, is sued in the sum of $25,000 to answer charges of aiding and abetting the frauds of the cashier.

SCHOONER WRECKED.

The schooner Antecedent, with granite for Williamsburg, was wrecked on the eastern neck of Long Island in a terrible snow storm on Saturday morning. Wm. Nash, mate, of Westerly, R. I., was drowned, and the captain and steward nearly perished, being an hour on the ice.

NEBRASKA.

Snow-Bound.

OMAHA, February 3.—The Union Pacific Railroad was at last accounts blocked between Laramie and Rawlins, and also west of Rawlins. The snow is still drifting, and the prospects of the road getting clear are as bad as ever. A train left Ogden yesterday for the east composed of Central Pacific cars, as there were no Union Pacific cars west of the blockade. This last east ward train is now probably with the other at the drifts near Creston.

CHICAGO.

Corruption Punished.

CHICAGO, February 3.—In the Criminal Court yesterday, Judge Tree overruled the motions for new trials for Alderman Bush and ex-Alderman Montgomery, and sentenced each to six months imprisonment in the county jail, and a fine of one thousand dollars.

MEMPHIS.

Alexis.

MEMPHIS, February 3.—The ball and banquet given in honor of Grand Duke Alexis at the Overton Hotel last night was a grand affair, though the attendance was not large. Owing to the well known aversion of the Grand Duke to speeches, the formal reception, as originally laid down in the programme, was omitted. Dancing commenced at eleven o'clock and continued until three. The ball room was handsomely festooned with Russian and American flags. Over the main door was inscribed "Russia and America," while above the main chandelier was a circle of gas jets forming the words, "Welcome, Alexis." The royal party seemed to enjoy themselves exceedingly, and after the ball they returned to their quarters at the Peabody Hotel, where they will remain until Tuesday next, awaiting the steamer Great Republic. Should she not arrive by that time, they will take another steamer for New Orleans.

MEMPHIS, February 4.—The Ducal party, with the exception of Admiral Poisset, spent the day preparing correspondence for home, which was dispatched by a special courier this afternoon. Admiral Poisset attended Calvary Episcopal church, and to-morrow the party will drive around the city.

VERDICT RENDERED.

The jury in the case of Wynn Cannon, charged with the murder of Had Morse, returned a verdict of "not guilty" last evening.

CALIFORNIA.

Massacre of Apaches.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 4.—The testimony taken on the trial of one hundred Mexican papagos pinlos and seven Americans for the massacre of Apaches at Camp Grant, Arizona, is published in the *Alta*, and is very voluminous. It was clearly proven that the Apaches stole stock from a Mexican near Tuescon, were pursued and trafled directly to their camp, five miles from Camp Grant. One of the Indians was killed while riding one of the stolen horses. The Indians fired the first shot at the pursuing party. The jury after nineteen minutes returned a verdict of "not guilty" for the defendants.

NORFOLK.

Arrival of Gen. Anderson's Remains.

NORFOLK, VA., February 4.—The United States steamer Guerriere arrived here from Nice. She has on board the remains of Major General Robert Anderson, which will probably be delivered to-morrow to General Barry, commanding at Fortress Monroe.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Advices from New South Wales state that valuable plumbago mines have been discovered.

—Minister De Long, with the Japanese Embassy, arrived at Salt Lake City yesterday morning.

—The severest snow storm of the season occurred throughout the New England States on Saturday night.

—One hundred and fifty-eight deaths from small-pox occurred in Philadelphia last week—a decrease of nineteen.

Edward Brown, colored, was hung at Brownsville, Tenn., on Friday, for the murder of Elias King last October.

—The children of John Slidell brought suit to recover their father's estate, confiscated at New Orleans during the war.

—John McLean, who for many years was Clerk of the United States Court of the Southern District of Ohio, died in Cincinnati on Saturday.

—The Congressional Committee at New Orleans, on Saturday, continued their inquiry into the civil deeds of legislators and State officials.

—A Scranton special says the number of killed by the Lehigh Valley accident was only seven, and the wounded number nineteen, none of whom will die.

—Henry Shawmorg, employed in a stone quarry at Massillon, Ohio, was crushed to death on Saturday by a rolling stone, in the path of which he happened to fall.

—The Northwestern Insane Asylum at Elgin, Ill., was on Friday formally opened by Governor Palmer. A large number of members of the General Assembly were also in attendance.

—A Panama letter says the case of the unlawful seizure of the American steamer Montijo is again before the public, the State Government refusing to make any reparation for the insult and injury committed by the insurgents within its limits.

—A collision occurred on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, in Dickson county, Tenn., on Friday night, between a construction and a freight train. Edw. Johnson, the engineer of the former, was killed, and the engineer on the other train injured.

—A dispatch from Camp Bemie, Arizona, from San Diego, says two more mails have been captured near Tucscon by Apaches. A J. Rice and John Reby, passengers, and Thomas Donovan, mail rider, were killed, and John Bedford, mail rider, was wounded.

—Notice is given that the Catholic National Temperance Convention will be held at Baltimore, February 22. Arrangements will be completed with the railroad companies to bring the delegates at reduced rates. Parochial societies will be entitled to send each one delegate.

—Last Friday evening, the treasurer of Santa Cruz county, California, while turning off the gas in his office, was seized by armed and masked men, who had been concealed in the office, bound and gagged him, and threatened him with instant death unless he unlocked the vault; which he did, when the robbers took out twenty thousand dollars in gold coin, locked him in, and left him.

—On Friday a crowd of twenty-five masked men went to the jail in Richmond, Kentucky, where Stough, who murdered his wife on Thursday, was confined, and, overpowering the sheriff, took the keys of the jail and proceeded to Stough's cell, and marched him out a short distance, where they hung him to a tree, when they quietly dispersed. The circumstances attending the murder were so brutal that the action of the mob seems to meet with general approval.

MELANGE.

CARDINAL CULLEN has issued a letter in Great Britain against wakes and crowded funerals during the prevalence of small-pox, as "as they frequently end in riotous excess, and are sure means of spreading contagion."

THUS it is that a cotemporary answers that good woman, Mrs. Livermore: "What Shall We Do With Our Girls?" asks one of the suffrage shriekers in her lecture. If her girls are likely to resemble their mother much, we think she had better drown them.

PRETTY, vivacious Mrs. Seguin, of the Parepa troupe, was wounded recently in the property room of the Boston Theatre, by the accidental discharge of a pistol. The weapon contained only powder, a large portion of which lodged in the lady's hand, causing a painful but not dangerous wound.

AN alderman, at Janesville, Wis., has invented a plan for aiding the temperance cause. His idea is to grant a saloon license for ten dollars, and every man who drinks must obtain license at a cost of ten dollars before he can get a drink of liquor. To obtain a drinking license a man must have bondsmen, and they will be liable for any damage done by him while in a state of intoxication.

AT Jefferson, Ind., about six weeks ago, the young daughter of a respectable German named John Elge, was waylaid by some boys in the neighborhood, who attempted to take improper liberties with her. The boys were arrested and held to answer for the charge. The affair greatly troubled Mr. Elge, and at times he was nearly distracted, and on Saturday he shot himself through the heart.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

CINCINNATI, February 4.—River unchanged. A large number were upon the ice to-day, drawn thither by pleasure and curiosity. Cloudy, with strong indications of rain. The close of navigation is interfering very seriously with Southern transportation.

EVANSVILLE, February 4.—Clear till noon; cold at daylight; pleasant since noon; mercury 40. River and ice not materially changed.

CAIRO, February 4.—A dispatch from Columbus to-night says the Longworth moved down two lengths, lays crosswise in the chute, and her position is the same as yesterday. The position of the other boat is unchanged. The tow boat Belknap has been butting the gorge without effecting anything.

MEMPHIS, February 4.—Weather clear and warm. River—Armadillis, Arkansas River; Mattie Kago, Island No. 35. Departed—Muhawk and barges and Labarge, Cairo—the latter running with one wheel.

CAIRO, February 4.—Pleasant and slushy; mercury 37 at 5 P. M. No movement of boats. The gorge is still intact, but hopes are entertained that navigation will be resumed in five or six days.

VICKSBURG, February 4.—Up—James Howard, last night. Up to-day—Tidal Wave, 12 M.; James W. Garnett and barges, 2 P. M. Weather mild and pleasant. River falling.

CAIRO, February 5.—No arrivals. Departed—Burksville, Nashville, 11 A. M. The gorge above Columbus is still firm. Intact, lower down. Has been working at it all day. It is thought the Bodman and Illinois will get out to-morrow. River stationary. There was a heavy snow this morning; cloudy and warm; snow disappearing; thermometer 4.

HOME NEWS.

We have received the Catalogue of Mass. Institute of Technology, for 1871-72, containing lists of 94 teachers and 264 students; also programmes of the courses, with a full account of the methods of instruction, and of the Chemical, Physical and Mining Laboratories, together with plans of the several floors of the Institute Building. We advise all interested to examine this catalogue. See advertisement in our columns.

Sudden Death of a Child—Inquest.

Coroner West was yesterday morning summoned to hold an inquest on the remains of a little child, aged three months, of John and Isabella Thornton, who reside in the First ward, Allegheny. The parents of the child testified that at three o'clock in the morning it was as well as usual, but when they arose at six o'clock, it was found to be dead. Dr. Langfitt gave it as his opinion that the child died from suffocation, and a verdict was rendered according. No suspicion of foul play is entertained.

Found in the Snow.

Saturday morning about seven o'clock an old man was found lying on the railroad wall near Sixteenth street, partially covered up in the snow. He was insensible at the time, but after being cared for, he recovered consciousness and said his name was John McDonald, that he had a wife and six children, and that he was employed by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company as laborer. He said further that he had been attacked by three men the evening previous and beaten till he was insensible. His body gave evidence of severe ill-usage. He was taken to a hospital where he received every attention, and was recovering at last accounts.

Money Deposited.

We find in the statement of sundry certificates of the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department of the United States, and checks of United States Paymasters issued to Pennsylvania soldiers—of discharges, &c., received at the Adjutant General's office from the late State Military Agency at Washington, D. C., and remaining uncalled for the following from Allegheny county:

Second Auditor's certificate, No. 490,381, dated September 10, 1868, for one hundred dollars, in favor of John A. Watson, Buena Vista; also discharge.

Second Auditor's certificate, No. 456,521 dated June 11, 1868, for thirty-three dollars, and fifty cents, John M. Osborne in favor of Maggie Osborne.

Prison Board Meeting.

A meeting of the Board of Prison Inspectors was held on Saturday. A number of bills were presented and warrants on the Treasurer for their payment ordered. A communication from Warden Scandrett was read, announcing that he had reappointed Mr. A. W. Smith as Assistant Warden. The official bond of the gentleman, with Messrs. J. McBrier, J. Heath and Joseph Kirkpatrick as sureties, was also presented and approved. A written opinion by Major A. M. Brown, in reference to the claim of S. McCune was read. On motion of Mayor Calhoun, H. Warner, Esq., the new County Controller, and Major Kilgore, County Treasurer, were elected as Secretary and Treasurer of the Board for the year commencing 1st of March next.

Public Entertainments.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—The attractive bill at this house on Saturday, and the last appearance of the "Peerless Morlacchi" in this city, drew a house both afternoon and evening. To-night Mr. Harry Hotto, "the funny man" of the Opera House, will take a benefit. A big bill is offered, and we are confident Mr. Hotto's friends—and he has a host of them—will turn out *en masse*, showing their appreciation of him as a deserving and successful artist and favorite commedian with all theatre goers. Secure your seats early, as a large number of seats have been taken, and it will fail to the lot of many who are late, to stand room only.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—To-night the great Sothern, in his creation of "Lord Dundreary" at the New Opera House. The announcement has drawn no doubt, secure for Sothern a splendid reception from the theatrical and comedy-loving people of our city, to Mr. Sothern, and we shall anticipate a representation of the success which has crowned his "creation" in every city both in Europe and America, and Pittsburgh never will be found wanting in showing their appreciation of "the great Sothern."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mrs. Macready will appear as Portia in "Merchant of Venice," in the Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," in the very difficult *role* of Shylock. Of this lady the London *Times* says: "From the admirable manner in which Mrs. Macready has acquitted herself and from the historic talent she has thrown into all of her previous impersonations, the house was in a manner prepared for the successful appearance of the lady—admirably disguised under the bowed form, the scowled look, the full grey beard and the make up of *Shakspeare's miserly, Christian-hating, unrelenting Jew.* And when Shylock spoke Mrs. Macready was all unrecognizable, much to the surprise of the house, who testified their appreciation by loud applause. Throughout each scene in which she appeared it was observable that the lady had a finer appreciation of the character than is generally portrayed. At the close of the piece she was already was called before the curtain, amid out-bursts of applause." Seats can be secured at Mr. D. P. Work's Book Store, No. 91 Smithfield street.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL.—To-night Mr. Gough will deliver his new lecture "Will it Pay" under the auspices of the Young Men's Library Association. A crowded house will be sure to greet the great and interesting and amusing talker and story teller.

CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD and Henri Drayton, at Beamer's Opera House, will make their first appearance to-morrow evening in their favorite pieces. Their admirers will bear in mind that they appear during the balance of the week only.

MASONIC HALL.—To-morrow evening the Wizard Martin will open at Masonic Hall, and as an attraction, including his wonderful illusions, will present or distribute a hundred presents each evening to his patrons.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

Routine business occupied the attention of this court.

Trial List for To-day.

116. (L. L.) Loeb vs. Fistowski & Co.
117. James vs. Wm. L. Kaiser.
118. Loeb & Levy vs. Fistowski & Co.
119. Same vs. Wm. F. Kaiser.
23. Kaufeit vs. Beck & Phillips.
124. Heiman vs. Speer.
135. Brown vs. Huckestein.
137. Geyer vs. Gray.
140. McCully vs. Hoeviller, et al.
142. Park vs. Logan.
150. Klein vs. Lohr.
154. City of Pittsburgh vs. Mr. McLaughlin.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT & STOWE.

There was no business of public interest transacted in this Court Saturday. The session was a short one and was taken up in the hearing of motions, petitions, &c.

Trial List for To-day.

134. Leech vs. Shorm.
162. Heisel vs. Beisel.
174. Wm. Carr & Co., vs Rush, et al.
52. Watt & Wilson vs Muholland & Black.
155. McFadden vs. Bates.
192. Hennica, et al. vs. G. & L. Moul.
186. Same vs. Same.
196. Same vs. Same.
195. Day vs. Neely.
19. Farner vs. Hill.
121. Barton vs. Black, et al. (Fixed.)
122. Barton vs. Black, et al. (Fixed.)

SUMMING UP FOR THE YEAR.

Work of the Board of Health in 1871—Interesting Statistics—Marriages, Births and Deaths—General Matters of Public Interest—Organization of the New Board for 1872.

The new Board of Health was organized for the year 1872, at a regular meeting held Saturday afternoon, by the election of the following officers: Dr. Gross, President; Wm. Albright, Secretary; Wm. B. Hays, Treasurer; Dr. J. G. McCandless, Physician, and Crosby Gray, Health Officer.

On motion, the salary of the Health Officer was increased from $1,000 to $1,200 per year. By a resolution of the Board, the offices of First and Second Assistant Health Officers were created—each incumbent to receive a salary of $800 per annum. Lewis Walther was elected to fill the first position, and Frank H. White the second. John Little was re-elected Clerk.

Health Officer Gray then presented his annual report, showing that during the year 3,106 nuisances had been abated, and twenty suits instituted for violation of the sanitary laws. There had been received from permits granted $1,280 90, and from fines $1,779 50, which, after payment of $351 41 for office expenses, (not including salaries), left a balance paid to the Treasurer of $1,4 8 09. During the year there were 1,845 small-pox cases reported at the office. Two hundred and thirty-nine of the patients were sent to the hospital. The Physician to the Board vaccinated 1,250 persons.

Accompanying this report of the Health Officer were several tables of statistical information, from which the following interesting facts are gleaned:

Marriages.—The following is the number of marriages during the year 1871, and for each quarter in the year:

For the quarter ending April 1, 1871, 232; for the quarter ending July 1, 1871, 299; for the quarter ending October 1, 1871, 274; for the quarter ending January 1, 1871, 204; total, 1,659.

Births.—Below is given the number of births that occured during each month of the year up to January 1, 1871:

February, 250; March, 271; April, 192; May, 210; June, 227; July, 262; August, 273; September, 239; October, 258; November, 239; December, 223; total females, 2,822; males, 1,404; total, 2,622. White, 2,569; colored, 53; total 2,222.

Deaths.—It will be seen by the following tables that the number of deaths in the city was greater than the number of births. They are given by wards: February, 143; March, 165; April, 157; May, 193; June, 217; July, 331; August, 259; September, 259; October, 275; November, 255; December, 271; January, 167; total, 2,502. White, 2,340; colored, 87; total, 2,682. Males, 1,438; females, 1,244; total, 2,682. Married, 689; single, 1,864; widows, 73; widowers, 21; not stated, 35; total, 2,682.

The victims in this mortality list generally were natives of the United States—the roll sharing 1,966 of the base, but all the principal countries in the world were represented. Ireland was second and Germany third on the list in the number of deaths.

The physician to the Board, Dr. J. G. McCandless, also presented his annual report, from which the following extracts are made:

Number of deaths in the year, 2,531. Estimating the population of the city at 95,000, the percentage of deaths is 26.64 for every 1,000 inhabitants. Those of our readers who have a taste for figures can take the estimated population of the city for a basis, and calculate the percentage of births and marriages.

The deaths from small-pox during the year numbered 471, from consumption 365, cholera infantum 14, typhoid fever 18 and scarlet fever 90. These were the most malignant diseases prevailing during the year. Typhoid fever was still unfavorable, much to the surprise of the house, who testified their appreciation by loud applause. Throughout each scene in which she appeared it was observable that the lady had a finer appreciation of the character than is generally portrayed. At the close of the piece she was already was called before the curtain, amid out-bursts of applause" Seats can be secured at Mr. D. P. Work's Book Store, No. 91 Smithfield street.

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BREVITIES.

SOTHERN.

JOHN B. GOUGH.

MRS. MCREADY.

THE Poultry Show has ended.

THE newsboys are all numbered.

RICHINGS-BERNARD and Drayton.

HOTELS are crowed with travelers.

HON. R. W. MACKEY is in the city.

SHIFTING AROUND—Local Reporters.

A COCK PIT flourishes in St. Clair borough.

FOUR DOLLARS an hour for sleighs yesterday.

BIRMINGHAM Council will meet to-morrow night.

THE Union Depot cutting affray is still a mystery.

JUDGE BUFFINGTON, of Kittanning, died on Saturday.

THE places of amusement will all be in full blast to-night.

SPECIAL MEETING of Councils to-morrow at the usual hour.

GEO. W. HAGLE died in the penitentiary on Friday evening.

PENN AVENUE was crowded with sleighing parties yesterday.

THE funeral of John D. McFaden, Esq., was largely attended yesterday afternoon.

THE FAIR of Hays' Post No. 3, G. A. R., will open at City Hall to-morrow evening.

THE WATCH COMMITTEE of Pittsburgh Councils will meet this evening at seven o'clock.

THE consolidation question will be discussed in the Birmingham Council to-morrow evening.

THE GAZETTE black rooster took first premium at the chicken show. The *Post* fowl came in second.

THE exhibition of the Poultry Association closed Saturday night, and was a good success in every way.

ONE of the most successful revivals ever held is now going on in the (colored) Methodist church, Wylie avenue.

C. S. REINHART, one of the rising young artists on the staff of *Harper's Weekly*, is in the city visiting his friends.

NOTWITHSTANDING the heavy fall of snow, which almost blocks up the tracks, the cars run on regular schedule time.

ON Friday evening a slight fire occurred at the glass works of Johnson & Low in Birmingham. But little damage was done.

W. D. BLAIR was appointed trustee of the estate of R. A. Robinson by Judge Stowe on Saturday, on the petition Mrs. Robinson.

JAMES COTTON an employee in the Mundorf Planing Mill, East Birmingham, had two of his fingers cut off by a circular saw on Saturday.

FRED MYERS was sentenced in the Criminal Court Saturday morning to one year's imprisonment in the workhouse, for keeping a disorderly house.

THE G. A. R. Fair, under the auspices of Hays Post, No. 3, will open at City Hall, Tuesday evening, and promises to be a very successful affair.

CAPT. CUPPLES shows vim, determination, and energy in his new position as the tombs, proving a credit to Mayor Blackmore's new administration.

MAYOR BLACKMORE'S attention is called to the condition of the pavement between Fourth avenue and Diamond alley. Enforce the ordinance, Mayor.

THE Mayor on Saturday instructed his police to have the notice requiring persons to remove the snow from the front of their premises strictly enforced.

THE Board of Poor Directors, of Allegheny, have a petition before them for furnishing beef to the City Poor House to Mr. Christian Beilstein, at five cents per pound.

CAPT. RICHARD J. MCGOWAN, of the Duquesne Greys, yesterday had christened a rosy boy whom he named David Campbell, in honor of the gallant Colonel of his regiment.

A KNIGHT TIME occurred at No. 21 Penn avenue, Saturday afternoon, caused by the gas jet setting fire to a window curtain. It was put out before material damage had been done.

THE preliminary papers were granted on Saturday in the Court of Common Pleas on the application of the Penn Avenue Building and Loan Association for a charter of incorporation.

MR. A. MCILWAINE tried hard to be heard in auctioneering at the poultry show, over the concert of crowing roosters. He came out best, however, selling his tormentors at very good prices.

ROBERT A. ORR has been elected, by the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, to the office of General Secretary, to made vacant by the resignation of Mr. T. K. Cree.

A COUNTRYMAN had his pocket picked of a watch, on Wood street, Saturday morning. Information was given at the office of the Mayor's office, and the perpetrator of the theft is being looked for by the officers.

OFFICER HUGH BOYLE who has been on duty on the Sixth avenue suspension bridge for the past twenty-seven years, on Saturday received a new lease of official life by another commission as special policeman from Mayor Blackmore.

TO-MORROW evening the talented members of the S. Cecilia Cornet Band will hold their annual festival at Lafayette Hall. These occasions have been the grandest and most fashionable of the season, and those who receive invitations are indeed fortunate.

THE will of the late George Lenkner, formerly a merchant on Wylie avenue, has been contested on some legal technical grounds. The matter came up before a Register's Court on Saturday, and was argued at length, after which there was a postponement until next Saturday.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past twelve o'clock, an alarm was struck from box No. 21. The alarm was occasioned by a slight fire in the stairway of a saloon on Penn street, opposite the Union Depot, caused by a defective flue from the gas jet. The flames were extinguished with buckets.

THE motion for a new trial in the case of Myers Updegraff, convicted of setting fire to his house in the Thirteenth ward, was argued in the Criminal Court, on Saturday morning. Messrs. Gibson and Doyle argued in favor of motion, and W. D. Moore, Esq., in opposition. No decision was given.

MAYOR BLACKMORE'S new police should be instructed that their duties do not go so far as to order gentlemen around when they happen to meet and quietly talk together. The Captain has made a few important decisions in this matter, and these green chaps should be accordingly instructed.

THE intelligent and zealous Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, yesterday, in the pulpit of St. Paul's Cathedral, pronounced the "Three dark days prophesy" a humbug, gotten up by some sensational reporter to do damage to the Catholic Church, and at the same time to fill his columns with reading matter.

YESTERDAY, on the ice of the Monongahela river, a battle occurred between the Brownstown and Soho boys. One of the former drew a pistol and fired part of the load at his foes, but the contents of the piece lodged in the breast of one of his own comrades. The injuries are serious, but the lad will probably recover.

MR. SAMUEL FRENCH, who had a number of English bull terriers on exhibition at the poultry show, sold two grown dogs at $30 each, and three pups at $25 each. He says he could have sold an hundred pups at that price. He also says that we are not behind as dog fanciers, but the French canines are superbly fine and tempting.

ABOUT two o'clock on Saturday morning a freight train going west on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad was thrown from the track, one mile west of Cadiz, Ohio. The conductor and one of the brakemen were seriously though not dangerously injured, and several of the cars were wrecked. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

THE Fifth avenue church was overcrowded at both services yesterday. Rev. Van De Mark is the Beecher of the west, and "he draws" luminously. A new hymn book introduced in the choir made quite a sensation yesterday, having a voice surprisingly clear, sure and powerful, and is rarely heard outside of the first circles of art.

THE Reserve Silver Cornet Band, one of our most promising amateur musical organizations, gave their first serenade a few evenings since to a newly wedded pair at the residence of Mr. Beckert, on Troy Hill. The serenade was a complete success, and attested in a marked degree the proficiency made by the band since its organization three months ago.

A COUPLE of boys had a quarrel in West Liberty township, Lower St. Clair township, Friday evening, when one of them drew a pistol which was loaded with shot, and fired it at his opponent, striking him in the right cheek, lodging in the victim's cheek, inflicting severe, though not dangerous, injuries. Dr. Wilson is attending the wounded boy, whose name is Hite.

IN THE Court of Common Pleas on Saturday, the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston R. R. presented a petition for the appointment of viewers to assess damages on property taken by them and owned by Joseph H. McClurg, and Thomas J. McClurg, R. R. Carnahan, T. H. Dawkins, Lewis, W. G. Hawkins, George Fortune, Aaron Floyd and Reuben Miller, Jr., were appointed.

MARY A. GIBSON by her next friend, filed a petition in the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday, asking for a divorce from John Gibson on the grounds of infidelity. Their conjugal partnership existed but twenty days, commencing on the 5th day of March, 1868, and ending on the 25th of March, 1868, when she deserted her. A subpoena was rewarded, returnable on next Saturday.

AT the time of the funeral services held over the remains of the late Rev. J. H. Clarke, a large portrait of the deceased was hung above the pulpit, surrounded with appropriate drapery. Mayor Blackmore seems to have viewed the picture, and to gratify their desire for its possession removed it from the frame—the loss not being discovered until within a few days ago. There is a talk of prosecuting the party who took the picture, can he be discovered.

IN the Court of Quarter Sessions, Saturday morning, a new Board of Viewers, consisting of Messrs. Henry Irwin, A. M. Marshall and John Crenshaw, were appointed to assess the benefits and damages on the proposed extension of Church avenue, Allegheny. Exceptions were taken to the report of the previous viewers, and the application for the appointment of a new board was in accordance with an agreement made between the parties interested.

A SHOOTING affray occurred on Friday evening, at West Liberty, Lower St. Clair township, between two small boys, resulting in the wounding of one of the lads, named Price. The boys had been quarrelling, and Price's opponent told him that if he touched him he would shoot. Price laid hold of the boy, when the latter pulled an old pistol from his pocket and fired. The weapon was loaded with shot and powder, and the charge took effect in Price's cheek, inflicting very painful injuries.

A FEW days ago we made mention of the fact that Mr. T. K. Cree had resigned his position as Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association and accepted the Secretaryship to the Board of Indian Commissioners. The matter of his resignation was acted upon by the Directors of the Association, and the Board, in an official minute, recorded their high appreciation of his efficiency as their General Secretary, and accorded him the fullest measure of praise for placing the financial affairs of the Association on a firm basis, infusing new life and energy in every department of the work, and by his influence and example inciting anew the zeal of every worker in the cause. The Board bade every success, and attested in a marked degree the proficiency made by the band since its organization three months ago.

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POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning disposed of the uncommonly large number of thirty-eight cases, at the Central Station-house.

John Renkin had been arrested in a saloon on Fifth avenue, by officer G. W. Crooder, for striking Paddy McNamee on the head with a beer glass and inflicting a severe cut. Yesterday morning as Mayor Blackmore was hearing the cases at the Captain's office, a note was received from the attending physician, stating that McNamee was in a precarious condition, and might possibly not recover. Renkin was re-committed, and a short time afterward as information for felonious assault and battery was made before the Mayor against the prisoner. He will be held to await the result of the injuries.

Thomas O'Rourke, who represents himself as a police officer from Altoona, was arrested on Saturday night for exposing his person on Liberty street, near the Rush House. Mayor Blackmore gave him twenty days to the workhouse.

Dan Brown had raised a disturbance in a saloon at the corner of Liberty street and Dike alley, for which he was committed to the care of Superintendent Cordier for twenty days.

John Morgan was arrested for fighting on Grant street, on Saturday night. Not having had sufficient sparring exercise to satisfy his desires in that direction, he turned upon the officer making the arrest, by whom he dealt several well aimed blows, but which were successfully parried. He required four officers to take him to the station-house. Twenty days was Morgan's sentence.

Cornelius O'Brien was arrested on Saturday night by an officer who had been attracted to his house by the screams of a woman. The calls for help, it was discovered, proceeded from "Dot." McKee, a woman who boarded at the house of O'Brien. The two had become involved in a difficulty from some cause, and the man had cut one of the woman's hands with a knife. Sixty days to the Work House was the result so far as Cornelius was concerned.

On Saturday Henry Gerding made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging a school teacher, named Fear, with assault and battery. The son of deponent, a boy of ten years, attends the defendant's school on Sixth avenue. It is stated that the teacher discovered this boy, with four others, playing the game of "lottery" with marbles, and that, without saying anything to the latter four boys, he took deponent's son by the feet and dragged him three times around the school room. The boy is now suffering at last accounts from the gas jet. The flames were extinguished with buckets.

The Negan was on Saturday instructed his police to have the notice requiring persons to remove the snow from the front of their premises strictly enforced.

The Board of Poor Directors, of Allegheny, have a petition before them for furnishing beef to the City Poor House to Mr. Christian Beilstein, at five cents per pound.

CAPT. RICHARD J. MCGOWAN, of the Duquesne Greys, yesterday had christened a rosy boy whom he named David Campbell, in honor of the gallant Colonel of his regiment.

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